

CHINESE AND INDO-EUROPEAN
ROOTS AND ANALOGUES.

BY PLINY EARLE CHASE.

THE Chinese has usually been regarded as essentially different from the Indo-European languages, not only in its grammatical construction, but also in its radical etymology. Resemblances have been occasionally pointed out, and some students have coincided with Chevalier Bunsen in the opinion that the old Chinese is the nearest living approach to the original language of the human race,* but it has generally been assumed that the resemblances were merely accidental, and no systematic attempt appears to have been made to render this venerable idiom tributary to the fascinating though bewildering investigation of linguistic germs. The peculiarities of its written characters, the difficulties connected with the acquisition of a language so different from most others in its modes of expression, and the puzzling variety of signification attached to each of its syllables, are all formidable obstacles to the comparative philologist. And yet the peculiarities of its script are only such as are necessarily attendant on ideographic symbols, which are the most simple and undoubtedly the most ancient visible representatives of speech; difficulty of acquisition is ordinarily one of the most efficient stimuli to exertion; and variety of meaning is a certain indication of age and copiousness, and a probable evidence of affiliation with other dialects.

A language that has been spoken by one-fourth of the inhabitants of the globe for more than four thousand years, and probably with little material alteration, either in meaning, construction, or pronunciation, might naturally be supposed to preserve in its vocabulary much of the debris of the primitive speech† of mankind; and if it

* "The Monument of Antediluvian Speech."—*Brit. Assoc. Rep.*, for 1847, p. 299.



† I say "primitive speech," because, even if original unity of speech is denied, there is at least unity of mental and vocal organization which would lead to resemblances in expression.


shall ever be possible to determine the germs from which the manifold dialects and the written alphabets have sprung, it can hardly be doubted that the study of Chinese will contribute largely to the attainment of that great end of all etymological research.




Although it is almost certain that writing "was, in the beginning, generally hieroglyphic among all the nations of antiquity," and that it became alphabetic only after the lapse of a long period of civilization, as a result of profound philosophical analysis, the various steps that led to the change, the date of the change, its author, and the meanings of the primitive hieroglyphs that are fossilized in our modern letters, are all unknown, and we can reasonably hope for no clue to the solution of these riddles, except such as may be found in the records of Egypt and China.

The most ancient forms of Chinese script are found in the **tsuen fu**,* or seal character, and the **tsa.g ti.g van**, or "letters of bells and tripods," inscribed on ancient vases. The **cai fu**, or "pattern letter,"—which is the familiar modern official character,—and the **tsau fu**, "grass letter," or running hand, are of more modern date, and therefore any resemblances to alphabetic writing that may be traced in them are less interesting, though they may be admitted in connection with other evidence as possible indications of alphabetic genesis.

Among the most ancient characters are the following hieroglyphs and symbols :



 or  (M. v. 1, p. 13), **ti.g**, a sting or nail. This is evidently a pure hieroglyph, and according to the rules of both Chinese and Egyptian orthography, when used as a letter, it would represent the sound of T.







 (M. v. 1, p. 25), **ya**, the parting branches of a tree; anything forked. This character has all the essential features of a hieroglyphic Y.


, , or  (M. v. 1, p. 43), **cyue**, hooked; the barb of a hook. This would be a proper hieroglyph for the guttural C, or for the gutturalized semi-vowel **cy**. By attaching it to the vowel O we might form a compound hieroglyph **co** or **cyo** (Q), of the same alphabetic value as our letter Q, which, both in form and value, is nothing but a vowel O pronounced gutturally.


* See Table of Pronunciation, p. 19.



Those who trace the origin of the letter Q to the symbol of life, may perhaps substitute a secondary hieroglyph for the primitive. For the Chinese *cva'* and *hvac* (English *quick*), have, among other meanings, the significations "living, breathing."

 (M. v. 1, p. 279), *van*, to cover, to overshadow. The *cai fu'* form is  (*pau*, "an envelope," inclosing *jin*, "man"). The Chinese have no initial R, but they usually represent the *r* sound by *l*, *v*, or *y*. The affinities of *r* and *y*, of *y* and *j*, of *r* and the sibilants (as in *honor*, *honos*, and the Sanscrit *visarga*),—the resemblance of Greek *Α*, *λ*, in form, to Chinese *jin*,—and the presence of the *r* sound in Sanscrit *naras*, Greek *ἀνῆρ*, Latin *vir*, are all curious and suggestive, and all point to this hieroglyph as a not improbable origin of our letter R. The English words *rind*, *round*, *wind*, *wound*, are, perhaps, derived from the primitive root *van*.

 (T. W.,* pp. 50, 170, &c.) *i'*, to stop; terminated. The *cai fu'* form is , of which the seal character is  (as may be seen in the compound *pa'u*, , ). If  this is the hieroglyphic original of our letter E, it would appear that either the English retains the original sound of that letter, or that the same perversion of sound has occurred in Chinese as in English.



 (M. v. 1, p. 11), *i'*, or *yi*, one. The *cai fu'* form is —. The resemblance of this character in form, sound, and numerical value, to the Roman I, has been noticed by Hager,† in his interesting comparison of the Chinese and Roman numerals.



 (T. W., p. 241), *tu'* (= *πῑω*), to spit. There is no *d* sound in Chinese, but any alphabetic dental character would naturally be taken from some hieroglyph commencing with a *t* sound. The above character, *tu'*, is compounded of the *pu' tssi* ("class character," key, or radical), *cau*, which signifies "mouth," and the primitive *tu'*, which gives sound. The idea conveyed by the combined character may be thus interpreted: "The mouth-radical, when it is pronounced *tu'*, signifies *to spit*." There are many other characters commencing with a *t* sound, of which the radical *cau* forms the ideal part, e. g.,


 (T. W., p. 271), *tu, g*,  (M., v. 1, p. 349), *ta'u*, together. inordinate desire.


* Tung Wan, or "grouped letters," in Morrison's Dictionary.


† p. xiv.


 (M. v. 1, p. 370), **tau**, loquacious.  (T. W., p. 270; M., v. 1, p. 365), **tun**, to swallow; &c., &c.





The radical **cau** is also sometimes written like the Greek *delta*, as in **tan**, , or  (T. W., pp. 224, 225).

 (T. W., p. 172, &c.), **fa'u**, a mound, numerous. The name and the hieroglyphic or phonetic value of this character, are retained precisely, and the form very nearly, in the German **B**.


 (T. W., p. 172), **pi'**, a boundary. This character, like **tu'**, p. 7, is composed of a radical, and a sound-giving primitive, and may be thus interpreted: "The territory-radical (**yi**), when it is pronounced **pi'**, signifies *a boundary*." This radical and the preceding, are distinguished by their position in compound characters, **yi** being placed on the right, and **fa'u** on the left. **Yi** is pronounced **yap** in the Canton dialect,—**pi'** is the Chinese pronunciation of the English letter **B** (their language having no *b* sound); **yap** and **fa'u** are almost identical, both in form and in phonetic value, with German **B** and **B**,—**b** and **v** are frequently interchanged in most of the Indo-Germanic languages, and it is therefore not improbable that the Greek β , Roman **B**, and German **B** and **B**, spring from the same original hieroglyphic as the Chinese **yi** and **fa'u**.


 (T. W., pp. 154 and 171), **pi'** (= *opitular*), to assist. "The seal-radical, when it is pronounced **pi'**, signifies *to assist*." May not the Greek π , and Roman **P**, both have been borrowed from the different elements of this compound character?

 (T. W., p. 106), **ca.g**, to resist. If this hieroglyph were adopted in an alphabet it would properly represent the **K** sound.

 or  (T. W., pp. 98, 224),  (T. W., p. 224), **ta'n**, **ji**, sun; day.  sunrise.

This hieroglyph has the form of Greek *theta*, and the ideas of warmth and power are found in $\theta\acute{\alpha}\lambda\pi\omega$, $\theta\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omega$, $\theta\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\varsigma$, $\zeta\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon\varsigma$, *dies*, *deus*. If there is a radical connection between these several words, the primitive root was probably **di**. The several changes of **di** into **dji** and **ji**, $\theta\epsilon$ and $\zeta\epsilon$, are easy and natural.

 (M., v. 1, p. 221), **tsie**, to cut. The first character may possibly have the same origin as the Roman **t**.

 (T. W., p. 108), *ci'*, whoever. This character resembles the Greek χ , both in form and in phonetic value.

If the above resemblances are considered sufficient to establish the probability of a connection between the Chinese ideologic characters and the modern alphabets, the probability may be strengthened if we can find further resemblances between the Chinese and the more modern running hands.

Among the *tsau fu'* forms are the following :



(T. W., p. 1), *a'*, or *ya'*, poor; inferior.



(T. W., 168), *pai*, small.



(T. W., p. 168), *pai*, to spoil.



(T. W., p. 172), *pi'*, adorned.



(T. W., p. 174), *pian*, lateral.



(T. W., p. 176), *pi*, the soul.



(T. W., p. 155), *mia'u*, a temple dedicated to ancestors.



(T. W., p. 55), *fa,g*, to drive away.



(T. W. p. 57), *fu'*, a wife.



(T. W., p. 59), *fo*, to submit to.



(T. W., p. 60), *fun*, a napkin.

The Chinese, as has been already mentioned, have no *b* sound; but the above characters are all labial, and all strikingly similar to our written *B*, for which, in hieroglyphic writing, either one of them could be properly employed.



(M., v. 3, p. 204; T. W., p. 65), *ge*, to be distressed.



(T. W., p. 67), *hai*, the sea.



(T. W., p. 74), *hi'a*, summer.



(T. W., p. 79), *hien*, a kind of car.



(T. W., p. 87), *hu'*, to assist.



(T. W., p. 108), *ci'*, origin.



(T. W., p. 128), *ci,g*, intelligent.



(T. W., p. 130), *cu'*, a cause.



(M., v. 1, p. 479; T. W., p. 130), *cu'*, to hire.



(T. W., p. 12), *tse'*, a cart.

ㄗ (T. W., p. 14), **tfi'**, diverging.

It is hardly credible that so many resemblances to our guttural script are all accidental, and if we compare the **tsau fu'** with the corresponding **cai fu'** and **hi.g fu** characters, we shall find sufficient similarity to warrant the belief that these forms originated with the Chinese.

ㄗ (T. W., p. 144), **li'**, an emperor. ㄗ (T. W., p. 147), **liu'**, to linger.

ㄗ (T. W., p. 156), **mien**, confused.

ㄗ (T. W., p. 157), **mie**, a part of the name of a river.

ㄗ, or ㄗ (T. W., p. 161), **nai** (= *vat*), but; certainly.

ㄗ (T. W., p. 163), **ni'**, to approach from behind.

○ (M., v. 1, p. 458), **hvi'** (pronounced *oey*, by De Gingues), round; an inclosure.

ㄗ (M., v. 1, p. 308), **po**, to conjecture. ㄗ (T. W., p. 276), **va'n**, yielding.


ㄗ (T. W., p. 190), **seu**, an island. ㄗ (T. W., p. 194), **fi'**, to send.


ㄗ (T. W., p. 195), **fi'**, eunuchs. ㄗ (T. W., p. 212), **so**, a string.


ㄗ (T. W., p. 267), **tssi**, a child. The name, form, and phonetic value of this character, are all pretty well retained in the German letter **tsett**.


ㄗ (T. W., p. 284), **ya**, a tooth.


ㄗ (T. W., p. 241), **tu'**, the earth. The resemblance of this character to the Arabic figure 2 is the more interesting from the fact that the root **tu'** or **du'**, signifying division, is found in the Chinese **tvan**, to cut; **tvi'**, a pair; Sanscrit **dva'**, **dvi'**, two; Greek *δύω*; Latin *duo*; English *two*.


 (T. W., p. 293), *i'*, or *yi*, to change. **Yi-ci.g**, the third of the five classical books of the Chinese, treats of the doctrine of changes, combinations, and transmutations. Chaos is supposed to have been divided into two parts, answering to male and female. A unit, or odd number, answers to the male energy,—a duad, or even number, to the female. The simplest “change,” or combination of the unit and duad, is the triad.



 (T. W., p. 275), *ur*, the ear. The word *ur* (differently written), also signifies two, and the word *tfa* (Canton dialect, *tfat*), sometimes signifies “a kind of double collar; reiterated words; reiterated inquiry.” The Sanserit word for four is *tfatur*, which is equivalent to the Chinese *tfat-ur*, “doubled-two.”

 (T. W., p. 283), *u'*, or *vu'*, a crow; black. The root *vu'* (though differently written), also signifies five. Some of the other characters that resemble the Arabic figure 5, are the following:

 (T. W., p. 30), *tfo*, established.

 (T. W., p. 35), *tfa'u*, to contain.

 (T. W., p. 205), *fa'u*, to hold fast. (*fa'u*, differently written, also means “hand.”) The Sanserit word for five is **pantfan**, which may perhaps combine the two Chinese roots, **pan**, to grasp with the hand, and **tfan**, to take or select with the hand. Is it too great a tax upon the imagination to suppose that the resemblance of the figure 5 to the outline of the thumb and forefinger of a closed hand, may have been the origin of the Arabic character as well as of the above hieroglyphs?

 or , *fa'n*, a hill. The first character is almost precisely preserved, both in form and in phonetic value, in the Russian alphabet, in the letters *fa'* and *tfa*, and in the Hebrew *w*. The same form, when turned to the right, makes the Roman *E*,—and when turned to the left, the Hebrew coin-letter for η . The Arabic and Samaritan characters and the Hebrew coin-letters, that correspond to *w*, present striking resemblances to the Greek Σ , ξ (which is the nearest approach the Greeks could make to the *f* sound) and ϵ , as well as to the Arabic digit 3.

The Chinese word for three is *sa'n*, which is represented by three horizontal strokes (as if *fa'n* were turned at right angles, and the connecting stroke removed), thus resembling *fa'n* both in sound and form. The Roman character (III) preserves the form of *fa'n* still more perfectly, inasmuch as the lines are perpendicular.* It is not

* The perpendicular lines are sometimes used by the Chinese.

improbable that the primitive meaning of *fa'n*, *sa'n*, *συν*, or *ξυν*, scan-, —as well as of *tor*, *tur-*, *ter-*, *tres*, *tree*, *three*, may have been “protruding,”—and the secondary meaning, “a heap” or “an assemblage,”—“two” denoting division, and “three,” collection.

The second character is identical in form with another sibilant, the Greek *ψ*, and its form is, as it were, a rude hieroglyph of a tree with three branches. The Chinese word for tree is the sibilant syllable *fu'*, as if from *shoo-ting* forth or *pro-tr-uding*. Among the other meanings of *fu'*, which convey the idea of thrusting or darting, are the following: a kind of spear; name of a bow; to kill; light.

The connection of *E* and *I* with the sibilants is shown by the frequent interchange of the *i'* and *j* sounds in Sanscrit and other languages. Another interesting evidence of this connection may possibly be found in the following quotation from Haldeman's *Analytic Orthography*: “There is an apparent interchange of initial *E* and *S* between French and English, which cannot be accounted for on any theory of the elements. It occurs in

“Étrange, épagneul, épeler, etendard, écosse.

Strange, spaniel, spell, standard, Scotland.”*

†, *fi*, *ten*. This character strikingly resembles the Roman *X*, in form, and in hieroglyphic as well as numeric value.

Remarkable as many of these resemblances are, some of them are doubtless accidental, and it would be unwise hastily to assume that any of them, or that all combined, furnish sufficient evidence that the Greek and Roman alphabets, and the Arabic digits were borrowed from the Chinese. The danger of being misled by mere resemblance is patent to every one who is at all familiar with the long catalogue of exploded etymology, and a sense of that danger will render every prudent philologist very cautious in giving his unqualified adhesion to any novel theory, until it is corroborated by an irresistible weight of evidence. That such evidence can be found among the records and inscriptions of Eastern and Central Asia,—provided this supposed genesis of alphabetic writing is correct,—is highly probable; and points of similarity that are so curious and striking, should stimulate the investigation that is necessary to ascertain the cause of that similarity.

The foregoing comparison may perhaps be regarded as inconclusive, from the fact that many of the hieroglyphs might have been adopted with nearly equal propriety for a variety of different letters. For

* See *Trans. Amer. Phil. Soc.*, Vol. XI, p. 306. See also the same article, p. 324, for examples of the glottosis of *i'* to *j*.

example, under the radical **cau** are arranged words commencing with the sounds of c, f, g, h, i, j, l, m, n, p, s, t, v, and y; and why, it may be asked, should **⊖** or **D** be used as the representative of a dental, rather than of a guttural, a labial, or a sibilant sound? I know of no better reason than either the relative frequency of the several sounds represented by the radical, or arbitrary choice. At least two-thirds of the **ca'u** series commence with the sounds of t, h, c, or y; the t-sound embracing about 26 per cent., or more than one-fourth of the whole series,—h, about 16 per cent.,—c, about 14 per cent.,—and y, about 11 per cent.,—the dental sounds largely predominating, and this predominance might be considered as a sufficient answer to the question.

But the Cadmean letter-wright was an autocrat, subject to the control of no revisory or inquisitorial tribunal. All that his alphabet would exact of him, would be sufficient difference in the letters to render them readily distinguishable from each other, although it might also be desirable to retain sufficient resemblance to the original hieroglyphs to make each letter suggestive and easily remembered. The arbitrary character of the choice of symbols is evidenced by the use of the same letter (**P**) to represent the q-sound in Hebrew,* the r-sound in Greek, and the p-sound in Latin,—by the modern adaptation of the Roman alphabet to the Cherokee language, without the slightest regard to the original sound of any letter,—and by the employment of the same forms in different positions for different sounds, as **Λ, V; n, u; d, b, q, p**. The latter instance is curiously suggestive of the Greek dialectic interchange of α , π , and τ ,—an interchange that is perhaps paralleled by the Chinese syllables **co**, to cut; **po**, to cut; **tau**, a knife.

In proceeding from the simple sounds, or letters, to the combined sounds, or syllables, we are at once met with a peculiarity in the Chinese which apparently precludes any possible comparison with a large class of words in other languages. Not only has every syllable in Chinese a meaning of its own, but in a large majority of cases the syllables consist of a single consonant followed by a vowel sound. The only double consonants employed in the language are initial **ts** and **tf**; and no syllable in the Mandarin dialect, except the syllable **ur** or **ul**, terminates in any consonant but a nasal **n** or **g**. Such combinations as **bl, br, cl, cr, &c.**; **sc, scl, scr, schl, sm, sn, sp, spl, spr, &c.**, are entirely unknown, and therefore a large portion of the Indo-European

* Coin-letter.

root-forms must be excluded from any comparison with the Chinese, unless we can find in that language some tolerably uniform laws of alphabetic permutation that will indicate probable substitutes for those forms.

Among the well-recognized consonant changes are the following:
In the Pe-king dialect.*

“**c** before **e** or **i** is changed into **ts** or **tf**.

h before **e** or **i** is turned into **s** or **f**.

f, **tf**, and **ts** are used for each other.

w is often inserted, as in Man, Mwan; Pan, Pwan.

f and **p** are occasionally interchanged.”†

“Initial **l**, **m**, and **n**, are often interchanged in all the dialects.

Words having no initial consonant, are very liable to have a nasal **g** or an **h** prefixed, or to have the vowel altered.

The people along the coast, and south of Canton, often alter the initial **f** into **h** or **w** in some words, and retain it in others.

The initial **f** is called **s** along the coast.”‡

From the analogy of other languages, we infer the probability of the following changes.

The French liquid **ll**, and the Italian use of **i** for **l** in such words as *piacere*, as well as the various interchange by children and others of the **l**, **r**, **w**, and **y** sounds, naturally point to **i'**, **u'**, **v**, and the semi-vowel **y** as probable substitutes in Chinese for either **l** or **r** when preceded by a mute.

The spirit of the ancient Greek language, which required a labial or a guttural breathing before all words beginning with a vowel sound, or with the letter **ρ**, was precisely in accordance with the Chinese, which has few, if any,§ proper vowel roots, or roots beginning with a vowel. This disposition, in the early use of speech, to employ a prosthetic breathing as a quasi herald of what was to follow, accounts for many of the double initial consonants in other languages.

Double consonants are also often produced by a prosthetic letter, which is the relic of an old root, or by dropping the vowel from a root that ends in a liquid.

* The dialect adopted by most of the Dictionaries is that of Nan-king, which is probably older than those of Pe-king and Canton.

† See Morrison's Dictionary, vol. i, p. xviii.

‡ S. Wells Williams. Tonic Dictionary of the Chinese Language, in the Canton dialect, p. xx.

§ I think there are none; the few apparent vowel syllables being either modified consonants, or the debris of words that originally commenced with a consonant.

Liquids and sibilants are often epenthetic and casual, being inserted or omitted without affecting the meaning of the root.

The Chinese retain the two sounds of *i*, that distinguish the English from the other European languages, their final *i'* being pronounced either *i'* or *ai*, in different sections of the empire,—and sometimes in the same section,—at the speaker's option. I think a similar vocal latitude (with a still greater extension, that embraces the *e'* sound), was found in the early Greek η and χ .

Chinese is not an inflected language, but a language of roots, more or less modified by the lapse of time. In introducing it into any philological comparison, we should therefore content ourselves with the only kind of comparison that is possible, and we should extend the comparison as far as possible, by taking, 1st, the identical roots; 2d, the similar roots; 3d, the remoter analogues, which may be traced to a possible community of origin by some simple consonant changes.

Among identical roots I rank many that are as nearly alike as they can be pronounced by the Chinese vocal organs; such, for instance, as differ only

1, By the substitution of an asper or a tenuis for a lenis, as, Chin. *ci'* or *cai* = gr. $\gamma\tilde{\iota}$ or $\gamma\alpha\iota$ -, the earth;

2, By the substitution of a short for a long vowel;

3, By the prosthesis of a breathing, which may finally have hardened into a consonant, as, Chin. 'li' = gr. $\lambda\iota$ -, l. *cli*-, to descend; to rest upon;

4, By the use of a substitute for an unpronounceable letter; e. g., the Chinese substitute for *r* is usually *l*, but sometimes *r* is undoubtedly represented by *i*, *y*, or *v*, and perhaps by other letters;

5, By the employment of a truncating letter in place of the **yap-fi,g**, as in Chin. 'la° = gr. $\rho\alpha\gamma$ -, $\rho\alpha\chi$ -, $\rho\eta\gamma$ -, $\rho\eta\chi$ -; l. *lac*-, *frac*-; goth. *vrak*; e. *break*, *crack*, *rag*, *wreck*; s. **vragtf**;

6, By transposition or epenthesis of a nasal, in cases where the analogies appear so striking as to clearly indicate a common origin, as in Chin. **ma,g** = s. **ma,h**; gr. $\mu\alpha\chi$ -; l. *magn*-; Chin. **pi,g** = gr. $\pi\tilde{\iota}\gamma\gamma$ -.

Many of the words embraced in the list of cognate roots and analogues are such as probably have a merely accidental resemblance, but as such a collection is principally valuable for the assistance it may render in determining the laws of permutation and the phonetic equivalents in different languages, it seems desirable to admit all words which might possibly be derived from the same root by any known etymological law. In a field that has been so little explored, even

“that unscientific comparison of languages, or rather of words caught at random, which made the etymologies of the seventeenth century the laughing-stock of the eighteenth,”* would not be altogether valueless, for all etymology is based on resemblance, and it is impossible, until the laws of affinity are satisfactorily ascertained, to determine what resemblances are accidental, and what are essential or valuable.

The following principles may be inferred from the investigations of philologists.

1. All verbal roots are monosyllabic.
2. The oldest roots were probably formed either by a vowel or by a single consonant, followed by a single short vowel.†
3. Additional roots were subsequently formed by lengthening the vowel.
4. Roots with two consonants (initial and terminal), are of still more recent date, having been formed either
 - a. By modifying the lengthened vowel by a final liquid or sibilant;
 - b. By blending two roots of similar meaning, or adding a second root to modify the meaning of the first; or
 - c. By stopping a short vowel sound by a mute, as in the Chinese short or abrupt tone.‡

Many of the peculiar features of the Chinese tones or accents are undoubtedly of a comparatively recent date. Judging from the definitions of the Chinese grammarians, it is reasonable to suppose that the early missionaries were correct in representing the essential value

* Chev. Bunsen's Discourse before the Brit. Assoc. for the Advancement of Science, 1847.

† Adelung thought that the first words were vowels. For Bunsen's views see the following note.

‡ “The simplest roots must consist either of a vowel alone (pure syllables in the strictest sense) or of a consonant, having its inherent vowel either before or after it. Syllables beginning and ending with a vowel, and having besides a consonant between them, are already to be suspected of contraction, unless the consonant be a servile one, as the liquids and the sibilating sounds generally are. Indeed, this difference between the degree of substantiality of the consonants is a powerful element for the development of words into an organic structure. Monosyllables with two substantial consonants are the furthest extreme to which monosyllabic languages can arrive. . . . Two equally strong consonants again, of the same organ of speech (as two labials, two linguals, and so on), may come under the head of a simple increase and light modification of the one impression. But syllables with two mute consonants of two different organic classes presuppose a union of two, which requires originally two syllables.”—*Bunsen; Report of Brit. Assoc.*, 1847.

of those accents by the marks employed in other languages. The following are the Chinese names of the accents:

1. **pi.g fi.g**, "the even, level, or undisturbed tone." This is divided into the upper **pi.g fi.g**, which they define as "long and clear," marked by the missionaries with a dash over the vowel (as \bar{a}), and the lower **pi.g fi.g**, defined as "long and low, or obscure," marked by a circumflex (as \hat{a}).

2. **fa.g fi.g**, "the ascending tone," marked by the grave accent (as \grave{a}).

3. **cin fi.g**, "the departing tone," marked by the acute accent (\acute{a}).

4. **ji fi.g**, "the entering tone," marked by the breve (\breve{a}).

It would seem, from the definitions, that the second form might be better represented by the acute, and the third by the grave accent, but with this exception the notation of the missionaries probably represents with sufficient accuracy the tonic distinctions originally made by the Chinese.

The **ji fi.g** (called in the Canton dialect **yap**, or **yat-fi.g**), represents a short, abrupt tone, which, in the Canton dialect, is always followed by the sound of *k*, *p*, or *t*. "It is as if a man sounding the **pi.g fi.g**, should be suddenly taken with a hiccup, and stop it half way; if the word *lock* be sounded, but the last two consonants omitted, it gives the **yap fi.g**."*

If it be granted that the **ji fi.g** furnishes an indication of the probable origin of root forms that terminate in a mute consonant, it would follow that such roots must originally have contained only a short vowel, as is generally the case in the Sanscrit and Teutonic languages.†

The hiatus occasioned by the sudden truncation of sound may also explain the lengthened quantity of a short vowel in Greek and Latin, when followed by two consonants. If the final consonant formed a portion of the primitive root, it is difficult to account for this increase of quantity, but if it was merely a softened close for the **ji fi.g**, it would naturally retain the temporal increase which attends the attempt to pronounce a consonant immediately after the hiatus.

It is desirable in all etymological comparisons to adopt a notation that shall mark every sound with the greatest possible precision and

* Williams.—Easy Lessons in Chinese, p. 50.

† Even when a Sanscrit root terminates in a consonant preceded by a long vowel, there is usually another form of the root with the corresponding short vowel, which renders it highly probable that all the consonant-ending roots in that language were originally **ji fi.g**.

uniformity. I know of no system that appears to meet all the requirements of a scientific alphabet so perfectly as the one recommended by Prof. Haldeman in his prize essay,* and I have adopted, with a few slight modifications and additions, such portions of his alphabet as appear to me most suitable for representing the sounds of the Sanscrit and Chinese syllables. I have also given, in the Vocabulary, the modes of Chinese spelling adopted by Morrison and by De Guignes, as well as Morrison's representation of the orthography of the Manuscript Dictionaries and of the Canton dialect.

In addition to the works on general philology mentioned in the Introduction to the "Sanskrit and English Analogues," I would acknowledge my indebtedness to the following:

AMERICAN ORIENTAL SOCIETY.—Journal.

ASIATIC RESEARCHES.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION for the Advancement of Science.—Reports.

DE GUIGNES.—Dictionnaire Chinois-François.

DWIGHT, BENJAMIN W.—Modern Philology.

GIBBS, JOSIAH W.—Teutonic Etymology. The Formation of Teutonic Words in the English Language.

HAGER, JOSEPH.—An Explanation of the Elementary Characters of the Chinese, with an Analysis of their Ancient Symbols and Hieroglyphics.

JOHNS, ARTHUR JAMES.—Philological Proofs of the Original Unity and Recent Origin of the Human Race.

KLAPROTH, JULIUS.—Asia Polyglotta.

LATHAM, R. G.—A Handbook of the English Language.

MORRISON, R.—A Dictionary of the Chinese Language.

MORRISON, R.—Chinese Grammar.

WILLIAMS, S. WELLS.—Tonic Dictionary of the Chinese Language. In the Canton dialect.

WILLIAMS, S. WELLS.—Easy Lessons in Chinese.

The works devoted exclusively to etymological roots which have been of especial service to me, are the *Radices Linguae Sanscritæ*, of Westergaard; the *Grundzüge der Griechischen Etymologie*, of Prof. Curtius; and the *Teutonic Etymology*, of Prof. Gibbs. Of my indebtedness to the two latter works, I make repeated and especial acknowledgment in the following Vocabulary.

The Japanese words are all given on the authority of Klaproth.

* Analytical Orthography. By S. S. Haldeman. Philadelphia: 1860. Published originally in the Transactions of the American Philosophical Society, vol. xi.

TABLE OF PRONUNCIATION.

A, a,	the indistinct short vowel, pronounced nearly like <i>a</i> in <i>human</i> .
A', a',	pronounced like <i>a</i> in <i>far</i> .
B, b,	“ “ <i>b</i> in <i>but</i> .
C, c,	“ “ <i>c</i> in <i>car</i> ; never like <i>s</i> .
D, d,	“ “ <i>d</i> in <i>day</i> .
E, e,	“ “ <i>e</i> in <i>when</i> .
E', e',	“ “ <i>a</i> in <i>late</i> .
F, f,	“ “ <i>f</i> in <i>fan</i> .
G, g,	“ “ <i>g</i> in <i>gun</i> .
H, h,	“ “ <i>h</i> in <i>hot</i> .
I, i,	“ “ <i>i</i> in <i>pin</i> .
I', i',	“ “ <i>ee</i> in <i>meet</i> .
L, l,	“ “ <i>l</i> in <i>long</i> .
M, m,	“ “ <i>m</i> in <i>man</i> .
N, n,	“ “ <i>n</i> in <i>now</i> .
O, o,	“ “ <i>o</i> in <i>on</i> .
O', o',	“ “ <i>o</i> in <i>tone</i> .
P, p,	“ “ <i>p</i> in <i>pen</i> .
R, r,	“ “ <i>r</i> trilled.
R, r,	“ “ <i>r</i> smooth, or like <i>ri</i> in <i>merrily</i> .
Ś, s,	“ “ <i>s</i> in <i>son</i> .
g, g,	a corrupted Sanscrit guttural, resembling the sound of <i>sh</i> in <i>shun</i> .
f, f,	pronounced like <i>sh</i> in <i>shun</i> .
J, j,	“ “ <i>s</i> in <i>pleasure</i> .
T, t,	“ “ <i>t</i> in <i>tea</i> .
U, u,	“ “ <i>u</i> in <i>full</i> .
U', u',	“ “ <i>oo</i> in <i>fool</i> .
V, v,	“ “ German <i>w</i> .
Y, y,	“ “ <i>y</i> in <i>yarn</i> .

◌̣ a nasal sound. In many Sanscrit words, it may be either omitted or inserted, at pleasure.

◌̣, a substitute for a final aspirate or sibilant.

ṭ, ḍ, ṇ, are the Sanscrit cerebrals, pronounced nearly like the dentals, but with the sound thrown further back in the head.

CAUTIONS.—In the aspirated letters Ch, Ph, Th, the distinct sound of each letter should be preserved, as in Mac-Henry, hap-hazard, hot-house.

C and G should never be pronounced like s and dj.

BREATHINGS.

◌̣ The spiritus asper, or guttural breathing,—hardened into c, g, or h.

◌̣ The dental breathing,—hardened into d, s, f, or t.

◌̣ The spiritus lenis, or labial breathing,—hardened into b, f, p, m, or v.

◌̣ The truncating or terminal breathing, which may be hardened into any final consonant.

TABLE OF SUPPOSED PHONETIC EQUIVALENTS.

CHINESE.	GREEK.	LATIN.	GOthic.	GERMAN.
a	ἄ ε ο	a e o	a i u	a i u
. . . .	. . . .	i u	ai au	e o
a'	ἄ η ω	ā ē ō	ē ō	ā (ō) uo
i	ἰ	i	i ai	i e
e i	. . . .	e	. . . .	. . . .
i' ai	ἰ η	i	ei	ī
u	υ short	u	u au	u o
. . . .	. . . .	o	. . . .	. . . .
u'	υ long	u	u	ū
i ai e	αι ει οι	ai ē oi	ai	ei
. . . .	. . . .	ae oe ī ū	. . . .	. . . .
ai	αι ηι φ			
o	ω ευ ου	au o	au iu	ou ō iu io
. . . .	ο ω	u	. . . .	. . . .
au	αυ ηυ	au		
c t f t s	χ	c q	h (g)	h (g)
g J	γ	g	k	k (ch)
g h	χ	h g	g	g (k)
t	τ	t	th (d)	d
t	θ	d	t	z sz
t	θ	f* d b*	d	t
f p	π	p	f	f v (b)
f p m v	β	b		
f p	φ	f b	b	b (p)
n	γ (Nasal.)	n	n	n
n	ν	n	n	n
m v	μ ν	m	m	m
l v y n	ρ	r	r	r
l	λ	l	l	l
y	ζ'	j	j	j
s f	σ'	s (r)	s (z)	s (r)
v	digamma	v	v	w

* Occasional.

V O C A B U L A R Y.

ABBREVIATIONS.

ags.—anglosaxon.	goth.—gothic.	pers.—persian.
ar.—arabic.	gr.—greek.	pg.—portuguese.
C.—Canton dialect.	it.—italian.	russ.—russian.
cfr.—(confer) compare.	J.—Johnes.	sp.—spanish.
D.—De Guignes.	jap.—japanese.	sw.—swedish.
d.—dutch.	J. W. G.—J. W. Gibbs.	T. W.—Tung Wan, or
dan.—danish.	K.—Klaproth.	“Grouped Letters,” from
e.—english.	M.—Morrison.	Morrison’s Dictionary.
f.—french.	Ms.—Ms. dictionaries.	v.—(vide) see.
g.—german.	o.—old.	w.—welsh.
G. C.—Georg Curtius.	P.—Peking dialect.	

C, AS IN CAR. I. IDENTICAL ROOTS.

1. CA'I. M. KAE. D. KAY. Ms. KAI, KAY. C. Koe. To connect; for; because. CAI or CI'. M. KE or KEI. And; with. Cfr. כַּי; gr. *καί, καίρος*; l. *que*; G. C. 27; K. p. 362.
2. CAI or CI'. Shore; bank; rocky impediment in water. CIE. M. KEË. A rock quay opposed to a current, and intended to drive off the waters. Cfr. כַּי; g. *kai, kies*; d. *kaai*; f. *quai*; gr. *χέρος*?
3. CA'I. Spreading; to open; to ask; to beg. Cfr. gr. *καίω, καίω, χεία*; g. *keil*; f. *caimander*. The French word is doubtless derived from *caiman*, but *caiman* may perhaps be derived from *ca'i*, as if to denote a gaping, begging animal. v. CVAI; G. C. 45 b.
4. CAI or CI'. A sieve. Cfr. g. *keubel*; l. *cribrum*; f. *crible*.
5. CAI or CI'. The spirit which animates the earth; the earth itself. Cfr. gr. *γαῖα, γῆ*.
6. CAI or CI'. He, she, it, the. Cfr. gr. *καίρος, 'η*; e. *he*. CI' LIU. M. KE LEU. The ass. Cfr. gr. *καλλός*; jap. *ro*; G. C. 603; J. W. G. p. 3; K. p. 370. CI' FA LU'. The hairs of the head. Cfr. l. *capilli*?
7. CA'I. To change; another. Cfr. l. *caterus*.
8. CA'I. Sigh; sob; shortness of breath. Cfr. g. *keichen*.

9. CA'I. To begin; to arrange in order; unusual. Cfr. gr. *καίνος*; l. *cœpi*.
10. CA'I. Whatever is right and proper. CAI or CI'. Times and seasons. CI'E. An occasion. Cfr. gr. *καιρός*.
11. CAI or CI'. Sincere. LI'. Propriety; a ceremony. MA'U. Manner. LI' MAU. A polite, gentlemanly department. Cfr. l. *cœ-re-mo-niā*, *sin-ce-rus*. v. SIN.
12. CA'I. Victory. Cfr. gr. *καμία*, *καίνωμα*. [f. *gai*.
13. CA'I. Good; excellent; peace and joy. Cfr. gr. *χαίος*, *χαίρω*;
14. CA'I. Rest; repose. CYAI. To lean or depend upon. CAI or CI'. A bench to rest upon; to take repose. Cfr. gr. *κείω*,
15. CA'I or CYA'I. A clear bright fire. Cfr. gr. *καίω*. [xεῖματ.
16. CAI or CI'. To cut; a graving tool. Cfr. l. *calo*.
17. CA'I or CYA'I. Cold; incessant storm. Cfr. gr. *χειμών*.
18. CAI or CI'. To ridicule; to reprehend; to provoke resentment. Cfr. g. *keifen*; e. *chafe*.
19. CAI or CI'. Single; solitary. Cfr. l. *cœlbs*. v. CVA. A widow.
20. CA'N. M., D., Ms. KAN. C. KOAN, KOM. To contain; a little cup; a kind of vase. Cfr. gr. *καθός*, *κάναστρον*, *κάνδυσ*, *κάνεον*, *κάνης*; l. *canistrum*, *canthus*; g. *kanne*; f. *canapsa*, *cantine*; e. *can*.
21. CA'N. To take with the hand; a handle. Cfr. gr. *χανδάνω*; s. *cal*, to scize. v. HA'N.
22. CA'N. To be able; strong. Cfr. J. W. G., e. *can*; gr. *κονέω*; l. *conor*, *calleo*; *? g. *können*. K. p. 360.
23. CA'N. Reed; cane; rod. Cfr. כִּנְנָה; s. ca'ndas, a reed; gr. *κάννα*; l. *canna*; g. *kaneie*; f. *canne*; e. *cane*.
24. CA'N. To see; to desire. Cfr. s. *can*, to see; to desire.
25. CA'N. Sound; noise. Cfr. s. *can*, *tfan*, to sound; gr. *κανάσσω*, *καναχί*, *κάλω*; l. *cano*, *canto*.
26. CA'N. Sweet; agreeable. Cfr. s. *chandās*, candied treacle; gr. *κάνδυλος*, *κιννάμωμον*; l. *condio*; it. *candire*; e. *candy*, *condiment*; j. *kan*; K. p. 376.
27. CA'N. Clear; bright; hoar-frost; candid. TSAN, *tfan*, or *fan*. Clear; bright; luminous. Cfr. s. *can*, to shine; gr. *γάνος*; l. *candeo*, *caneo*; g. *schein*; e. *sheen*, *shine*.
28. CA'N. To dig; to cut; to pierce. Cfr. s. *chan*, to dig; gr. *κεντέω*, *κέντρον*; l. *canalis*; g. *kneif*; f. *canif*; a. s. *cnif*; J. W. G. p. 12.

* Cfr. e. pres. *can*; pret. *could*.

29. CA'N. To bite; to gnaw. CA'N or HAN. A kind of wild dog.
Cfr. l. *canis*, *cantharis*; J. W. G. p. 11.
30. CA'N. Bitter; a fruit similar to the olive. Cfr. gr. *κνίδιον*, the
31. CA'N. Leg-bone. Cfr. gr. *κνήμη*. [fruit of the wild olive.
32. CA'G. M., D. KANG. C. KONG. To be gay. Cfr. gr. *καγχάζω*.
33. CA'G. D. 12,781. "Magna conchylia." Cfr. gr. *κόγχη*, G.
C. 65.
34. CA'G. Dry, hot; to roast. Cfr. gr. *καγχάινω*, *κάγχρυσ*.
35. CA'G. M. KÄNG. D. KENG. To change. Cfr. it. *cangiare*;
f. *changer*. [κάπτω; l. *capio*; g. *kapern*.
36. CAP. M. ΚΕΪΗ. C. ΚΑΡ. To seize; to eat. Cfr. gr. *κάπω*,
37. CAT. M. Κεῖ. C. CAT. To draw or collect together; to bind;
for; instead of. Cfr. gr. *κατά*, *κάδος*, *κῆδος*; l. *catena*.
38. CAT. To chastise. Cfr. e. *cat*; l. *castigo*.
39. CAT. A kind of dish or platter. Cfr. l. *catillus*, *catinus*.
40. CA'U-YA. A crouching submissive manner. Cfr. g. *kauchen*,
kauern, *kautzen*.
41. CA'U. M. ΚΑΟΥ. D., Ms. ΚΑΟ. C. KOW. Bamboo pole;
stem of grain. Cfr. gr. *καυλός*; l. *caudex*, *caulis*; g. *kohl*. v.
G. C. 29. [sandals. Cfr. gr. *καυρίς*.
42. CA'U. A wrapper for the legs. CIU. M. ΚΕΥ. Shoes or
43. CA'U. Proud; boasting; yeast. Cfr. gr. *καῦρος*, *καυχάομαι*,
καύναξ, *καύνοσ*. [κλόνης; G. C. 61.
44. CA'U. Rump; lower end of the spine. Cfr. l. *cauda*; gr.
45. CA'U. High; white. CA'U GA'U. The lofty appearance of
mountains. Cfr. gr. *καυκάσος*; l. *Caucasus*, *cautes*; goth. *hauhs*;
g. *hoch*; jap. *kau*; G. C. 68; K. p. 360, 376.
46. CA'U. To heat with fire. Cfr. gr. *καῦρα*; l. *causticus*; G. C.
44.
47. CA'U. A long drawling sound. M. ΚΕΑΟΥ. C. CA'U. The
roar or cry of an animal; the crowing of a cock. Cfr. l. *caurio*;
g. *kaudern*. [G. C. 79.
48. CA'U. Hollow; a quiver. Cfr. gr. *καύτιον*, *καυλός*; l. *cavus*;
49. CA'U. A lamb. C. CA'U. A cage. Cfr. l. *caula*, *cavea*; g.
50. CA'U. Raillery. Cfr. l. *cavilla*. [kaue.
51. CAU. M. ΚΕΥ. To run or fly swiftly. Cfr. gr. *καυρός*.
52. CAU. To be observant and careful. Cfr. l. *caveo*, *cautus*.
53. CAU. M. KOW. D. ΚΕΟΥ. Ms. ΚΕΥ. A dog. TIEN CAU
("sky-dog"), or YU' CAU ("fish-dog"), the king-fisher. Cfr.
gr. *καβήξ*, *ἀλκίων*. v. HA'I, the sea; CIUEN, dog.
54. CAU. To buy; to exchange. Cfr. l. *caupo*; g. *kaufen*.

55. CE. M. KĪH. D. Ms. KE. C. HAK. Wild onion. Cfr. l. *cepe*, *cepa*.
56. CE. To come; to reach or extend to. LU'. M. LOO. A path or road. TA'U. M. TAOY. A way or path. Cfr. gr. *ζίω*, *ζέλευθος*; G. C. 47, 57.
57. CE. Strong; to conquer. Cfr. gr. *ζίωσ*, *νικάω*; g. *heck*.
58. CE, CI' or CAI. M. KĪH, KE. To cut. Cfr. gr. *ζεάζω*, *ζεδάζω*, *ζείρω*, *ζεά-νοθος*, *ζήρ*.
59. CEU. To milk a cow or goat. Cfr. l. *ceva*.
60. CI' or CAI. v. 2, 4, 5, 6, 11, 16, 18, 19.
61. CI'. M. KE or KEI. To squeeze. Cfr. e. *squeeze*.
62. CI'. To bind or tie. Cfr. s. *ei'l*, to fasten; gr. *κίμωσ*, *κίδωμι*, *κίθαρα*, *κίθων*, *κίρως*; l. *circus*, *cirrus*; g. *kiel*; e. *keel*.
63. CI'. A stand or case for provisions; to place or lay by. LA°. Beeswax. Cfr. gr. *κίρωτός*, *κίρός*; l. *cera*. [hide.
64. CI'. D. To hide. Cfr. gr. *κιά*, *κεία*; l. *celo*; a. s. *hydan*; e.
65. CI'. Tranquil; composed. Cfr. gr. *κίλιω*; l. *cicur*; g. *kirre*.
66. CI'. Skill. Cfr. e. *skill*; s. *ei*, to know.
67. CI'. To open. Cfr. gr. *κίμη*.
68. CI'. Enlarged; great. Cfr. gr. *κίλη*, *κίτος*; l. *cetus*. To', is the Chinese name of a fish; some say it is the same as the shark.
69. CI'. Vapor; fume; air; breath. Cfr. gr. *κίσις*; jap. *k'i*; K.
70. CI'. Old. Cfr. gr. *κίση*. [p. 376.
71. CI'. To give. Cfr. l. *cedo*; a. s. *gifan*; goth. *giban*; g. *geben*; e. *give*.
72. CI'. Hastily. Cfr. gr. *κίλις*; l. *cito*, *celer*; G. C. 48.
73. CI'. Grasshopper. Cfr. l. *cicada*.
74. CI'. A fowl. Tfu'-ei'. The partridge. Cfr. gr. *κίκαζη*, *κίκαός*; e. *chick*; jap. *kei*; K. p. 372.
75. CI'-LO. To kill. Cfr. gr. *κίρ*; e. *kill*. [e. *chew*.
76. CI'. To eat. Cfr. gr. *κίλις*; l. *cibus*; a. s. *ceowan*; g. *kauen*;
77. CI'A. M. KEA. C. KA. D., Ms. KIA. P. CHEA. Jaw bones. Cfr. g. *kiefe*.
78. CI'A. A house. VAI. M. WEI. To weave, surround, guard, establish; military station; unwall'd town; the appearance of a house. Cfr. s. *ocas*, *vegas*, a house; gr. *οίκος*, *οίκια*; l. *vicus*; it. *casa*; goth. *weihs*; d. *wik*; a. s. *wic*; jap. *ke*, *ku*; K. p. 360, 372.
79. CI'A. Buds; clothing; scales of fish; finger nails. Cfr. a. s. *scaale*; dan. *skiel*; gr. *κάλωξ*; s. *nachas*, a nail.
80. CI'A. Good; excellent; to praise. Cfr. gr. *κάλωξ*; l. *celeber*.

81. CÍ'A. An insect that grows among rice. Cfr. gr. *ζίς, ζίων*.
82. CÍ'A. To speak; eloquent. Cfr. s. *chya'*, to relate.
83. CÍ'E. M. KEĚ, KEĪH. D., Ms. KIE. C. KAP, KAT, KEEP, KEET. Cheek; jaw. Cfr. g. *kiefē, kieme*; a. s. *ceac*; e. *cheek*.
84. CÍ'E. A kind of basket; chest. Cfr. g. *kiepe*.
85. CIN. M., D., Ms. KIN. A napkin. Cfr. e. *napkin*.
86. CIN. To bind; to restrain. Cfr. l. *cingo*; ags. *hynan*; g.
87. CIN. Mournful. Cfr. gr. *κωρός*. [hinderen.]
88. CI,G. A boundary or limit. v. 86. [celli.]
89. CI,G. To cross; the threads of a web. Cfr. gr. *κυλίς*; l. *can-*
90. CI,G. Very intelligent,—(a title conferred on various high officers of state.) Cfr. e. *king*? If king is the canning, or kenneing man, as many philologists suppose, the Chinese retain both the primitive root (v. 22) and the English derivative.
91. CIO. M. KEĎ. D., Ms. KIO. P. KEAOU. C. KŎH. Shoes or sandals. Cfr. ags. *scoo*; g. *schuh*; gr. *ζαυίς*.
92. CIO. Short. Cfr. a. s. *sceort*; l. *curtus*.
93. CIU'. M. KEW. Ms. KIEU. C. KOW. A globe; a ball. Cfr. l. *globus*; g. *kugel*; K. p. 360. [Cfr. l. *civis*.
94. CIU'. M. KEU. Ms. KIU. A settled place of abode; to reside.
95. CIU. M. KEŪH. C. KOK. Crooked; bent. Cfr. l. *cruz*; e. *crook*. [goth. *kiusan*; e. *choose*; J. W. G. *chus*.
96. CIU'. M. KEW. To search for; to seek; to take out of. Cfr.
97. CIUEN. M. KEUEN. A dog. Cfr. s. *gvan*, a dog; gr. *ζών*; jap. *ku*; K. p. 38, 360, 372; G. C. 84; J. p. 151.
98. CIUN. M. KEUN. Ms. KIUN. C. KWAN. A king. Cfr. g. *könig*; K. p. 360. [crack, rag.]
99. 'LA°. To break. Cfr. gr. *ράω*; l. *frac-, lac-*; g. *krach*; e.
100. 'LAI or 'LI'. Mournful. 'LVI'. Weeping. Cfr. gr. *λαίω*.
101. 'LAI. To effect; to bring to the point wished. Cfr. gr. *χραίνω*.
102. 'LAI or 'LI'. Small. Cfr. g. *klein*. [klei, kleben.]
103. 'LAI or 'LI'. Attached to; a kind of glue or paste. Cfr. g.
104. 'LAM. M. LAN. C. LAM. To grasp; to hinder. M. LIN. C. LAM. Cold; to soak with water. Cfr. g. *klamm, klemm, krampe*; e. *clam, clammy, clamp*.
105. 'LAM or 'LAN. M. LAN. C. LAM. A screen; closely shut up; obscured. Cfr. gr. *λανθάνω*; l. *clam, clandestinus*; fr. *ecran*; e. *screen*. [e. *clang*.]
106. 'LA,G. A drum; sound of a bell. Cfr. gr. *λαγγή*; l. *clangor*,
107. 'LA,G. Wearied. Cfr. g. *krank*; l. *languo*.
108. 'LA'U. M. LAOU. Prison; inclosure. Cfr. l. *claudio*.

109. 'LI or 'LAI. To descend. 'LA'I. To lean or depend upon. Cfr. gr. κλίμαξ, κλίνω; l. *cliens, clino, clivus*; a. s. *hlinian*; e. *lean*.
110. 'LI'. A shoe; to tread upon. Cfr. gr. κρηπίς; l. *crepida*.
111. 'LI'. Water running down a declivity, or soaking the earth. Cfr. gr. κρήνη.
112. 'LI'. To divide or separate. Cfr. gr. κρίνω; l. *crisis, criticus*.
113. 'LI'. To rub. Cfr. gr. τρίω; l. *frico*.
114. 'LI'. Numerous. Cfr. l. *creber*. [a. s. *lyfan*; e. *believe*.
115. 'LI'. To trust. 'LIA'G. To trust; to believe. Cfr. l. *credo*;
116. 'LIA'U. M. LEAOU. Intelligent. Cfr. e. *clever*.
117. 'LIE. To split. Cfr. g. *klee, klieber, klaffen*; e. *cleave*.
118. 'LI'G. To grasp. Cfr. a. s. *clingan*; g. *klinke*; d. *klinken*; e. *cling, clinker, clinch, clench*.
119. 'LI'G. A ringing or tinkling sound. Cfr. g. *klingen*; e. *klink*.
120. 'LIU'. M. LEU. C. LUY. A company; an assemblage of persons. Cfr. e. *crew, crowd*. [crave.
121. 'LIU'. M. LEW. To beg or entreat. Cfr. w. *crev, crevu*; e.
122. 'LO. M. LŭH. C. LOK. Green; to burn. Cfr. gr. χλόα, χρόκος; l. *flavus*; g. *grün*; e. *green, yellow*.
123. 'LO'. A gong. Cfr. g. *glocke*; f. *cloche*; e. *clock*.
124. 'LU'. A large shield. Cfr. l. *clypeus*. [cloaca.
125. 'LU'. A passage. CIU'. A gutter; a watercourse. Cfr. l.
126. 'NAP. M. NA. C. NAP. Bending. Cfr. gr. κνάμπτω.
127. 'NA'U. M. NAOU. Noise. Cfr. gr. νόος.
128. Co'. M., D., Ms. Ko. P. KHO. C. Ko or Ho, KOK. Inclined to sleep. Cfr. gr. κῶμα, κοιμάω.
129. Co'. A hole or cavern. CVA'. Hollow; a pit. Co' TA'U. An iron boiler. Cfr. gr. κοίλος, κοτύλη; a. s. *hol*; l. *cortina*.
130. Co'. To exceed. Cfr. l. *copia*. [pigeon.
131. Co, PI-co. A pigeon. Cfr. l. *columba*; it. *piccione*; f. e.
132. Co'. Knee bones; hip bone. CU'. M. Koo. The thighs. Cfr. gr. γόνυ, κοχώνη; l. *coxa*; G. C. 70.
133. Co'. To bundle up. Cfr. gr. κωλέα.
134. Co'. Fruit. Cfr. gr. κόκκος.
135. Co'. A stalk. Cfr. l. *colis, columen*.
136. Co°. M. Kō, KŭH. Ms., D. Ko. C. KOK. To cut, to wound. Cfr. gr. κόπτω, κόλάζω, κολάπτω, κολούω; G. C. 68 b.
137. Co°. Skin; shell; covering. Cfr. gr. κολεός, κοσχυμάτια; l. *corium*.
138. Co°. Veneration; careful attention. Cfr. gr. κομέω, κόλαξ.

139. Co°. To nourish; grain. Cfr. gr. *κόλον*.
140. Co°. A shell. Cfr. gr. *κόχλος*, *κωκάλια*.
141. Co°. To covet. Cfr. l. *cupido*; e. *covet*.
142. Co°. A hillock; extreme degree. Cfr. gr. *κολοφών*, *κολωνός*, *κόνις*, *κόρυθος*; l. *collis*.
143. 'TA'Y. To store up. Cfr. gr. *πτάομαι*.
144. 'TY' or 'TAI. To destroy. Cfr. gr. *πτάω*, *πτέρεα*, *πτείνω*.
145. 'TY'. A ram or buck. Cfr. gr. *πίλος*.
146. 'TY'. A thing fixed steadily on its base; a bank or dike; to stop or fill up with earth. Cfr. gr. *πίζω*, *πίω*. [χτείς.
147. 'TIE. Iron. 'TIE TA. "An iron feeler;" a rake. Cfr. g.
148. CY'. M. KOO. D. KOU. Ms. KY. C. HOO. A rule or law. TYU'. To govern; to direct. Cfr. *γ*; gr. *κυβερνάω*; l. *guberno*. [acutus; f. *couper*; e. *cut*; K. p. 361.
149. CY'. To cut asunder. Cfr. *οιγ*, *ωιγ*; gr. *κόβηλις*, *κουρά*; l.
150. CY'. A circle; shut up on every side. Cfr. *γ*; gr. *κόκλος*, *κόω*, *κόαμος*, *κῶμα*; l. *cucullus*.
151. CY'. To turn the head and look at; suspicious. CIY'. M. KEW. C. KOW. To investigate. Cfr. l. *curiosus*.
152. CY'. A bullock. Cfr. g. *kuh*; s. *gau*s (C. *gau* or *gau*), a bull; e. *cow*.
153. CY'. To freeze. Cfr. g. *kühl*; e. *cool*; G. C. 77.
154. CY'. A species of basketwork bound around anything. Cfr. gr. *κούφινος*.
155. CY'. To hollow out; a cup. CVA. Hollow. Cfr. *γ*; s. *cupas*, a cave, a hollow; gr. *κφός*, *κύλα*, *κύαθος*; l. *cupa*; g. *kufe*; f. *cuve*, *coupe*; G. C. 79.
156. CY'. Square; angular. Cfr. gr. *κύβος*; l. *cubus*, *quadra*.
157. CY' CY'. The cuckoo. Morrison says, "It is not certain whether this be an European or Chinese expression." Cfr. G. C. 66. [hand. Cfr. s. *ca,gulas*, the hand.
158. CY,G. M., Ms., C. KUNG. D. KONG. To grasp with the
159. CY,G. With. Cfr. l. *cum*.
160. CY,G. Anxious thought. Cfr. s. *ca'cf*, to desire.
161. CVA'. M., C. KWA. D. KOUA. Ms. KYA. The squares on a chess-board. Cfr. l. *quadra*.
162. CVA'. Single; a widow. Cfr. l. *cœlebs*; gr. *χήρος*.
163. 'VA. Clear water. CVA,G. Water. Cfr. l. *aqua*.
164. CVAL. M. KWEL. Ms. KUEL. D. KOUY. C. KWAE. To conjecture; to examine. Cfr. l. *quæro*, *quæso*; e. *guess*.
165. CVAL. Principal; headmost. Cfr. gr. *κοίρανος*.

166. 'VAI. M. WEI. Ms. GOEL. To surround. Cfr. g. *kreis*,
 167. 'VAI. To tranquillize. Cfr. l. *quies*. [*kleid*.
 168. CVA'N. Affectionate; generous; merciful. Cfr. l. *clemens*.
 169. CVA'N. Large. Cfr. l. *grandis*.
 170. 'VAN. A crack. Cfr. f. *cran*; e. *cranny*. [*κωλώω*.
 171. CVOC. M. KWō. C. KWOK. To impede. Cfr. e. *clog*; gr.
 172. 'VU'. M. WOO. Ms. NGU. Five. Cfr. l. *quinque*.
 173. 'VU'. An equal. Cfr. l. *æquus*.

C, AS IN CAR. II. COGNATE ROOTS AND ANALOGUES.

174. CA'I. To contain in. CI' or CAI. To take with the hand;
 to grasp. Cfr. צָבַ; gr. *καῖαρ, καιάδας, χεῖρ*.
 175. CA'I. Bank; boundary. Cfr. gr. *χεῖλος*.
 176. CA'I. C. KOE. Spreading out. Cfr. gr. *χοράλλιον*. [*cæcus*.
 177. CA'I. To cover. CU'. M. KOO. Blind. Cfr. gr. *χάιτη*; l.
 178. CA'I. Appearance of the bones of the head. Cfr. gr. *κάρα*.
 179. CA'I. High and clear; to cover; to contain. Cfr. gr. *κοῖ-
 λος*; l. *cælum, cæruleus*; g. *keische, kleiden*; f. *caisse*.
 180. CA'I. For. Cfr. צָ; gr. *γάρ*.
 181. CA'I. A slight repast, already done. CYA'I. A place where
 people crowd together, as in a market. Cfr. l. *cæna, cætus*.
 182. CA'I. To cleanse. Cfr. g. *keusch*; gr. *χορέω*.
 183. CA'I. A disease of the throat. Cfr. gr. *κόρυζα*.
 184. CA'I. Lameness. Cfr. gr. *χολός*.
 185. CA'I. To arrange. Cfr. gr. *κόσμος*.
 186. CAI or CI'. To bind; to plaster a wall. CVAI. To demolish;
 a wall in ruins. Cfr. l. *cæmentum*.
 187. CAI. Vapor; spirit; breath. Cfr. g. *geist*.
 188. CAI. Dearth. CU g. Empty. Cfr. gr. *κενός, κενός*.
 189. CAI. Whatever is young or delicate. Cfr. g. *keim*.
 190. CAI. A kind of wine drunk after bathing. Cfr. l. *cælia*.
 191. CAI. A fowl. Cfr. s. *cai*, to croak.
 192. CAI. A large sickle or hook; to cut asunder; to kill sacri-
 fices. CI'E. To kill. Cfr. gr. *καίω, καιρίος, κείρω, κείω, χαιός*;
 l. *cædo*.
 193. CAI. Foundation; strong. Cfr. s. *chai*, to be firm.
 194. CA'N. A receptacle; to contain; to bind; to tie up. Cfr.
 חָנַק, חָנַק; s. *can*, to wink; *cal*, to hold; gr. *κάλαθος, κάμαξ,
 κανά, κάλος, κάμιλος, καρχήσιον, καλιά, καλύβη, χαμάρα, χαμπή,
 κάρα, κάραβος, κνάμπτω, κνώψ, κάλυξ, κάνδυσ, κανθός, κάλπη, κάρ-*

- θαρος, κέλυφος; l. *calamus, calathus, calix, calus, camella, camera, cammarus, camurus, camus.*
195. CA'N. Clandestine. Cfr. l. *clam, clandestinus.*
196. CA'N. A shield; to be opposed to. Cfr. l. *contra*; g. *gegen.*
197. CA'N. The heel. Cfr. gr. *καλπάζω*; l. *calx, calcar, calco.*
198. CA'N. To bear; firm; strong. Cfr. gr. *κάνθων*; s. *cal*, to carry; l. *calleo, gero*; e. *carry.*
199. CA'N. To be adequate; to overcome. Cfr. s. *cal, cr*, to make; gr. *κάρτα, κάρτος, κράτος*; l. *creo*; e. *could.*
200. CA'N. To judge; to investigate strictly. Cfr. s. *cr*, to know; gr. *κρίνω*; l. *cerno*; e. *ken.* G. C. 135.
201. CA'N. To advance; to strive. Cfr. gr. *κινέω.*
202. CA'N. To pursue after. Cfr. s. *cal*, to throw; to go; *can*, to go; gr. *κέλλω, κέλλης, κέλευω*; l. *callis*; e. *canter.*
203. CA'N. Harmony; concord. Cfr. l. *camena.*
204. CA'N. Evening. Cfr. gr. *κνέφας.*
205. CA'N. Red; purple. Cfr. gr. *καρόκη, κινάβαρι*; l. *callaicus*; pers. *kanbar.*
206. CA'N. Dry. Cfr. gr. *κάρφω, κράστις.*
207. CA'N. Clear; bright; candid. CA'G. To roast. Cfr. s. *can, djval*, to shine; *cal*, to see; gr. *καλός, κανών*; l. *clarus, caleo, candeo, candidus.*
208. CA'N. To pierce. Cfr. gr. *κέρας, κερανός*; l. *cornu.*
209. CA'N. Stem; trunk. Cfr. gr. *κίνδαλος.*
210. CA'N. Rocky, irregular appearance. Cfr. gr. *κνημός.*
211. CA'N. The substantial part of a thing. Cfr. gr. *κέντρον, καρδία, καρπός*; l. *cor.*
212. CA'N. To bite; to gnaw; insects penetrating things. Cfr. gr. *κάνθαρις, κάρνος, κνάω, κνάπτω, κωνόψ*; e. *gnat.*
213. CA'N. Bitter; salt; lye. Cfr. ar. *kali*; gr. *άλς.*
214. CA'N. Offence; crime. Cfr. l. *culpa.*
215. CA'G. Hard. Cfr. l. *callus.*
216. CA'G. To bind. CI'G. The neck. Cfr. g. *kragen.*
217. CAP. M. КЕӀ. C. CAP. Grain. Cfr. gr. *κάρσος, κάρπιθη.*
218. CAP. M. ΚΕΙΗ. C. CAP. Happy. Cfr. w. *hapus*; e. *happy.*
219. CAP. The chest; clothing; buds. CA'I. To cover. Cfr. s. *capa'las*, the skull; gr. *κεφαλή, κεφουρί*; l. *caput, capsula*; g. *kappe, kapsel.* v. ΗΓ'P. [gr. *κάρπος*; l. *caper, caprea.*
220. CA'°. M. ΚΕΑ. Ms. ΚΙΑ. C. ΚΑ. A boar; a stag. Cfr.
221. CA'°. M. ΚΕӀ. C. ΚΕΕP, ΚΕΕT, ΚΑT. To cut. Cfr. gr. *κάπετος, κάπων, σκάπτω*; g. *kapaun, kappen.* v. Co°.

222. CA°. Diseased breathing; to pant. M. KE. Vapor. Cfr. gr. *κάπνος, κάπω, κάφεω*.
223. CA'°. M. KEA. C. KA. A kind of haircloth, or camlet. M. KĪH. Undressed leather. Cfr. gr. *κάσας*.
224. CA'°. A house; family; case. Cī'. To bind or tie. Cfr. gr. *κάστανα, κεστός, κάσις*; l. *casa, cassis, castus*; g. *kasten*.
225. CAT. M. KEĚ. C. CAT. To branch out gradually, and take hold of; to ent or break off. Cfr. gr. *κεδάζω, κεδάω*.
226. CAT. To twist or entwine about, as vegetable creepers. Cfr. gr. *κιττός*.
227. CAT. Clean; pure. Cfr. gr. *καθαρός*; l. *castus*; G. C. 26.
228. CAT. Eminent virtue and talents. Cfr. gr. *κέδνος*; l. *catus*.
229. CAT. A spear with a transverse pike. Cfr. l. *cateia*.
230. CAT. To depart. M. KEĪH. C. CAP or CAT. To give. Cfr. l. *cedo*.
231. CAT. Cunning; to leap. Cfr. l. *catus*; e. *cat*.
232. CAT. Weak; languid. M. KEĚ. C. KA°. To stumble. M. HEA. C. HA. Below; to descend. Cfr. gr. *κάτω*; l. *cado, cadaver*.
233. CAT. M. KEĪH. Anxious. Cfr. *κῆδος*.
234. CA-TE. M. KEA. C. KA. To mount. M. KEAE-TE. A step-ladder. Cfr. gr. *κατῆλιψ*.
235. CA'U. M. KAOU. Bent. Cfr. gr. *γαυλός, γαυσός*.
236. CA'U. Straw; stem of grain. Cfr. gr. *γάλαμος*; G. C. 29.
237. CA'U. A sheepskin. Cfr. gr. *κῶας, κῶς*.
238. CA'U. To wrap round and twist. Cfr. g. *kaunder*.
239. CA'U. Bait. Cfr. g. *köder*.
240. CA'U. High. Cfr. gr. *κόρος*.
241. CA'U. Sweet or genial. Cfr. gr. *γλυκός*.
242. CA'U FI. "Fat stone;" gypsum. Cfr. gr. *γόψος*.
243. CAU. M. KOW. D. KEOU. To sweep or draw together. TTA'U. M. CHAOU. A claw. Cfr. g. *klauben, klaue*.
244. CAU. Filth; mud. Cfr. l. *cœnum*; g. *gauche*.
245. CAU. A hook. Cfr. gr. *χαμός*; G. C. 184.
246. CAU. A mouth. Cfr. g. *kauen, gauen*. [l. *cloaca*.
247. CAU-CIU'. M. KOW-KEU. Gutter; drain. Cfr. gr. *γοργόρα*;
248. CAU FAI. The dog barks. Cfr. g. *kläffer*.
249. CAU. M. KEW. C. KOW. Skin garments. Cfr. l. *gausape*.
250. CE. M. KĪH. Ms. KE. To adorn. Cfr. gr. *καλός*.
251. CE. The breast bones. Cfr. gr. *χέλυς*.
252. CE. To reach; to come to. Cfr. *χέλυθος*.

253. CE. Guest; stranger. Cfr. gr. *γειώρας*, *ξένος*; e. *guest*.
254. CI'. M. KE. A chest; a vessel. Cfr. gr. *κήθιον*; l. *cista*;
255. CI' or CI'E. To cease. Cfr. l. *cesso*. [G. C. 25, *κάδοσ*.
256. CI'. A halter or bridle. Cfr. gr. *χαλινός*; G. C. 561.
257. CI'. A complete number. Cfr. gr. *χίλιος*.
258. CI' FU'. The body. Cfr. l. *corpus*.
259. CI'. The stem of peas or other pulse. Cfr. l. *cicer*.
260. CI'. To teach. Cfr. l. *doceo*.
261. CI'. To poison. Cfr. g. *gift*.
262. CI'. To make. Cfr. l. *facio*, *creo*; s. *cr*, to do.
263. CI'. Panting. Cfr. g. *gieben*.
264. CI'. To stand erect. CI'O. A club; elevated; to pierce.
TRU'. To pierce; a post or pillar. Cfr. gr. *κίων*, *κιονίς*.
265. CI'. Thrown to one side. Cfr. l. *cis*.
266. CI'. Agitation or perturbation of mind. Cfr. gr. *κῆδος*.
267. CI'. A small species of goose. Cfr. gr. *χῆν*.
268. CI'. A prostitute. Cfr. gr. *κασάμβη*, *κάσσα*.
269. CI'. Bright. SIE. Tin. Cfr. gr. *κασσίτερος*.
270. CI. C. HAK. To burn. HI. M. HИH. C. HAK. To burn;
black. LI'. Black; a black and yellow cow. Cfr. gr. *κελαινός*,
κηλίζ, *κηρόσ*, *κηλός*. [βάλλης.
271. CI', CAP. M. KE, KEIH. An excellent horse. Cfr. gr. *καπ*.
272. CI'. Young; a young dog. Cfr. gr. *κέλωρ*; l. *catulus*.
273. CI'. To gnaw; to bite. Cfr. l. *cimex*.
274. CI'. To stab; to pierce. Cfr. gr. *κέσπρα*, *κέστρον*; s. *caſ*, to
strike; *cas*, to destroy; l. *castro*.
275. CI' or CAI. Vapor; spirit; breath. Cfr. g. *geist*.
276. CI. M. KИH. To reach; to extend to. CI'E. To stretch to-
wards; to connect with. Cfr. gr. *κίεω*.
277. CI. To grasp or seize with the hand. CI'U. To hold in the
hand. Cfr. gr. *κείρ*, *κηλή*.
278. CI'A. M. KEA. C. KA. A scab. Cfr. ags. *scaeb*; e. *scab*;
l. *cicatrix*.
279. CI'A. The price or value of a thing. Cfr. ags. *ceapian*; e.
cheap. J. W. G. p. 10.
280. CI'A. An ape. Cfr. s. *capis*, an ape; gr. *κηβος*, *κηπος*.
281. CI'A. Calumny. LAU. D. LEOU. To speak much. Cfr. l.
calumniā; g. *leumund*, *verleumden*.
282. CI'A, CI'E', CI'E. Grain. Cfr. gr. *κέρων*; l. *Ceres*.
283. CI'A. To ride. Cfr. gr. *καβάλλης*.
284. CI'A. A stag. Cfr. l. *cervus*.

285. CI'A. To pierce. Cfr. l. *clavus*.
286. CI'A. To add to; to reach or extend to; great. Cfr. l. *cresco*.
287. CIA. M. KEĀ. C. CAP. Firm. CIA_g. Strength. Cfr. g. *kraft*.
288. CI'AI. C. KOE. CIA'U. To do; to act. Cfr. gr., l. *ἄγω*.
289. CIA_g. Ginger. Cfr. gr. ζιγγίβερις; e. *ginger*.
290. CIA'U. M. KEAOU. Curved; to twist. CIU'EN CI' LA'I. To curl. Cfr. s. *curalas*, a curl; gr. κίκιννος, κίρκος, κλώθω; l. *cincinnus*, *cirrhus*, *circum*, *curvus*; e. *curl*; g. *kraus*.
291. CIA'U. Good; beautiful. Cfr. gr. ἀγαθός, καλός; goth. *goda*; d. *goed*; g. *gut*; e. *good*.
292. CIA'U. The crowing of a cock. Cfr. e. *crow*.
293. CIA'U. To rouse; to excite. Cfr. gr. ἐγείρω.
294. CIA'U. Glue. Cfr. l. *gluten*; f. *glu*; gr. γλοία.
295. CIA'U. A hole; an inn. Cfr. gr. χία; G. C. 30.
296. CIA'U. To call. Cfr. l. *cico*, *cio*, *clamo*; G. C. 29 b.
297. CIA'U. Beautiful. Cfr. gr. κόρη.
298. CIA'U. A bridge. Cfr. gr. γέφυρα.
299. CIA'U. Confused; to blend. Cfr. gr. κωτάω.
300. CIE. M. KEĚ. To contract; to draw or collect together. YI_g-CIE, to coagulate; to curdle. Cfr. l. *caseus*; g. *cäse*; a. s. *cese*.
301. CIE. To branch out gradually; to twine about. Cfr. l. *crepido*.
302. CIE. To overshadow. Cfr. l. *creperus*.
303. CIE. M. KEĪH. To give. Cfr. g. *geben*; e. *give*.
304. CIEN. A child. Cfr. g. *kind*. [*geonan*. G. C. 179.]
305. CIEN. To gape and yawn; to want. Cfr. gr. χαίνω; a. s.
306. CIEN. Now. Cfr. gr. χανός. [*know*; e. *keen*. v. CAN.]
307. CIEN. To see; to observe; wise; strong. Cfr. s. *djna'*, to
308. CIEN. Niggardly. Cfr. gr. κίμνηξ.
309. CIN. To fight; to seize. HIEN. Danger. Cfr. gr. κινδονεύω.
310. CIN. Cold. CU'. To freeze. Cfr. l. *gelo*; a. s. *cyl*; g. *kuhl*; d. *kil*; e. *chill*, *cool*.
311. CIO. M. KEŃ. Horn; corner; square. Cfr. l. *cornu*, *quadra*; gr. κέρας; G. C. 50. [*γωνία*.]
312. CIO. Angle. CIEN. Sharp. TSIEN. Point. Cfr. gr. γλωχίν,
313. CIO. To strike; to hit. Cfr. l. *certo*.
314. CIO. To perceive. Cfr. gr. κοίω. G. C. 64.
315. CIO. Certainly; indeed. Cfr. l. *certus*, *ceu*.
316. CIO. The foot. Cfr. gr. κολετράω; l. *calcitro*.
317. CIO°. To beat; a club. Cfr. g. *klopf*, *klopps*.

318. CI'P. M. KEË. C. KEEP. Accumulated earth; dirt; filth.
Cfr. gr. *κίβδ*.
319. CI'P. To cover. Cfr. g. *klappe*.
320. CI'T. M. KEË. C. KEET. Cunning. Cfr. gr. *κιδάφη*.
321. CI'T. Clean; pure. Cfr. l. *creta*. v. CAT.
322. CIU'. M. KEU. To go. Cfr. gr. *χωρέω*; g. *gehen*; e. *go*.
323. CI'U, CI. To engrave. Cfr. gr. *γλόφω*.
324. CIU'. Square. v. 311.
325. CIU'. To walk lame. Cfr. gr. *κυλλός*.
326. CIU'. Shoes or sandals. v. 91. [l. *clitellae*.
327. CIU. C. KUY. A kind of wooden packsaddle for a mule. Cfr.
328. CIU', CIU'Ë. Swift. Cfr. e. *quick*.
329. CIU'. M. KEW. Old. Cfr. l. *antiquus*; gr. *γέρων*.
330. CIU'. To cauterize. v. 46.
331. CIU'. Filled; satiated. CA'I. Full. Cfr. gr. *χορέω*, *κόρθυς*.
332. CIU'. Fierce. CA'U. To strike; torture. Cfr. l. *crudelis*.
333. CIU. M. KEÏH. Bent. Cfr. gr. *γρυσός*; l. *gibbus, circus*; G. C. 81, 105.
334. CIU'Ë. M. KEUE. Appearance of motion; as if hooked and pulling different ways. Cfr. l. *ceveo*.
335. CIUE. To dig. Cfr. g. *gruben, gruft*.
336. CIU'EN. Rolling. Cfr. gr. *κυλίνδω*. [ζῶρος, κόριος.
337. CIU'EN. Power; authority. TPU. A lord; a chief. Cfr. gr.
338. 'LA°. Loquacity. 'LA'U. Clamor. Cfr. s. *hla'd*, to sound; gr. *καλέω*, *κλείω*, *κλέος*, *κλυτός*, *κράζω*; l. *clamor, inclytus*; o. g. *hlut*; g. *laut*; e. *loud*. [κλήμα, κράδη; l. *clades*.
339. 'LA°. To break; to destroy; to bind. Cfr. gr. *κλάδοσ*, *κλάω*,
340. 'LA or 'LA'I. To bind. Cfr. gr. *κλείω*; l. *clavis, clathrus, crates*. v. 'LA'U. [Clear vision. Cfr. l. *clarus*.
341. 'LA. M. LE or LEI. D. LA. Clear; bright; elegant. 'LIA'U.
342. 'LA. A kind of soup or broth, mixed with meat. Cfr. l. *cremor*.
343. 'LA'. To drag; to pull. Cfr. g. *krakeel*. [l. *tritium*.
344. 'LA'I. Wheat. Cfr. gr. *κρί*, *κρίβανος* or *κλίβανος*; e. *barley*;
345. 'LAI or 'LI'. Many; to arrange together. Cfr. l. *classis*.
346. 'LAN. M., D., C. LAN. To look at; to inspect. Cfr. l. *cerno*.
347. 'LAN. M. LIN. C. LAM, or LAN. To give grain; to confer upon. Cfr. e. *grant*. [crepo; g. *klappf*; e. *clap*.
348. 'LAP. M. LA. C. LAP. To break; sound of the wind. Cfr. l.
349. 'LAU. M. LOW. Ms. LEU. Thread; to collect. Cfr. e. *clue*.

350. 'LI' or 'LAI. To arrange together, regulate, compare, divide.
'LI. M. LIH. To divine by grasping sixty-four straws. Cfr.
gr. *κλη̄ρος*.
351. 'LI'. A stem or branch. Cfr. gr. *κλη̄μα*.
352. 'LI'. To fix; to settle; to arrange together. 'VAI. M. WEI.
To make. Cfr. l. *creo*.
353. 'LI'. Dried grass; a stem or branch. Cfr. l. *cremium*.
354. 'LI'. To separate. Cfr. l. *cribrum*.
355. 'LI'. Long, curly, or tangled hair. Cfr. l. *crinis, crista*.
356. 'LI'. To twist asunder; veins. Cfr. l. *crispus*.
357. 'LI'. Mournful. 'LIA'U. The cry or voice of any animal.
Cfr. w., f. *cri*; e. *cry*.
358. 'LI'. To grind. Cfr. a. s. *grindan*.
359. 'LIA'U. A sound in the ear. Cfr. gr. *κλώω*.
360. 'LIC. Speedily. Cfr. e. *quick*.
361. 'LIE. Fire. Cfr. gr. *χλαινών*; l. *cremo*.
362. 'LIE. M. LEÏH. C. LIK. A kind of oak. Cfr. l. *quercus*.
363. 'LIEN. A screen. v. LAN.
364. 'LIEN. Red. Cfr. e. *crimson*.
365. 'LIN. To screen or cover over. Cfr. g. *klinop*.
366. 'LIU'. To flow; to cleanse; sound of wind. 'LU. Violent; to
agitate. 'LA'U. Accumulation of water. 'LA'G. Wave. Cfr.
gr. *κλώζω, κρουνός*; l. *clyster*.
367. 'LIU'. Fine gold. Cfr. gr. *χρυσός*.
368. 'LIU'. A long time. LA'U. Aged. Cfr. gr. *χρόνος*.
369. 'LIU. M. LEÏH. Flesh of sacrifices. Cfr. gr. *κρέας*. [*clepo*].
370. 'Lo°. To take. 'LIO°. To rob. Cfr. gr. *κλοπέω, κλέπτω*; l.
371. 'Lo°. A net for taking birds. 'LU'G. A cage. Cfr. gr.
κλωβός.
372. 'Lo', 'LA'I. C. LOE. To split. Cfr. g. *klöben, kluft*. [*crown*].
373. 'Lo'. To surround. Cfr. gr. *κορώνη*; l. *corona*; g. *krone*; e.
374. 'Lo'. To cruise about. Cfr. f. *croiser*; e. *cruise*.
375. 'LUN. A whirlpool; a confused, undistinguished state. 'LVAN.
A state of confusion and disorder. Cfr. gr. *κλόνος*. [*e. grow*].
376. 'LVI. Expanding; increasing. Cfr. f. *croitre*; d. *groeijen*;
377. 'LVI. Weeping. v. 'LA'I. [*κνίψ*].
378. 'NIE. M. NEË. C. NEEP. To bite; to gnaw. Cfr. gr. *κνάω*,
379. 'NIE. To blacken; to hide. Cfr. gr. *κλέφας*.
380. Co°. To encircle and unite. Cfr. gr. *κόλλα*.
381. Co°. Valley; empty space; cavern. Cfr. gr. *κόλπος*; e. *gulf*.
382. Co°. A small bead or knot; to bundle up. Cfr. gr. *κόμβος*.

383. Co'. Clod of earth. Cfr. gr. κόπρος; g. *koth*, *kloss*; e. *clod*.
384. Co°. To wound or injure; haste. CA.G. To hate. Cfr. gr. *χοτέω*. [together. Cfr. gr. *κόχλαξ*.
385. Coc. M. Kō, KūH. C. Κοκ. Sound of two stones striking
386. Coc. Cackling; coughing; loud lamentation. Cfr. g. *kaakelen*, *kuch*; gr. *χωκύω*.
387. Co°. Bark. Cfr. l. *cortex*.
388. Co°. Haste; horses and chariots. Cfr. l. *equus*.
389. Co°. To encircle and unite. Cfr. l. *co-*, *copula*, *corona*; gr. *χορός*, *χόρτος*.
390. Co°. Covering. Cfr. l. *color*, *coma*.
391. Co°. An adjective particle. Cfr. gr. *-κος*; l. *-cus*.
392. Co°. To cut; veneration. Cfr. gr. *κόλον*; l. *colo*.
393. Co°. A vessel for wine. Cfr. gr. *κόθων*.
394. Co°. To exert strength. Cfr. l. *conor*.
395. Co°. Body. Cfr. l. *corpus*.
396. Co°. Manacles. Cfr. s. *catf*, to bind.
397. Co°. To surround. Cfr. gr. *χορδύλη*, *χόρη*, *χόσυμβος*.
398. Co'. A particle of individuality. Y-co'. One. Co. Each. Cfr. s. *ecas*, one; gr. *ἐκάτερος*.
399. Co'. Wide; to exceed. Co. To encircle. Cfr. l. *colon*.
400. Co'. The wheels attached to the axle. Cfr. l. *colum*.
401. Co'. An iron hoop. Cfr. gr. *χοινίξ*.
402. Co'. A small bead or knot. Cfr. g. *köper*.
403. Co', or 'Vo'. A crucible. Cfr. e. *crucible*.
404. Co'tssi'. An elder brother. Cfr. gr. *κάσις*; G. C. 43.
405. Co.g. M. KUNG. The whole; all. Cfr. g. *ganz*.
406. Co.g. Empty. Cfr. gr. *κενός*; G. C. 49.
407. 'TA'Y. To beat with the hand; a drum. Cfr. gr. *κτυπέω*.
408. Cy'. M. Koo. A cause. Cfr. l. *causa*.
409. Cy'. To close; to shut. Cfr. gr. *κύτος*, *σχύτος*; G. C. 113.
410. Cy'. Bad; hard; bitter. Cfr. gr. *καυνός*, *καχός*.
411. Cy'. Clamor. Co. Loud lamentation. Cfr. יר; gr. *κῶδος*, *χόραξ*, *χορώνη*.
412. Cy'. Protecting look; to fix the eyes upon. Cfr. l. *custos*.
413. Cy'. Alone; destitute. Co. Empty space. Cfr. gr. *κούφος*.
414. Cy'. Shoulder bones. Cfr. ags. *sculder*; e. *shoulder*.
415. Cy'. Guilt. Cfr. l. *culpa*; g. *schuld*; ags. *gyld*; e. *guilt*.
416. Cy'. To suck. Cfr. s. *tfu'f*, to drink; l. *sugo*, *gula*, *gusto*, *guttur*.
417. Cy'. The thighs; large bones. Cfr. l. *clunis*, *crus*; gr. *γλουτός*.

418. CU'. To hollow out. TPU'EN. A boat. Cfr. gr. *κύμβη*.
419. CU'. Net; shed; storehouse; to take; to catch; to seize.
TPU'E. To connect; to kiss. Cfr. gr. *κόρω, κύων, κύω*.
420. CU'. To dislike. Cfr. *שׂר, ר׳ר*.
421. CU', CVA'. Hollow. HOU. D. Blue. Cfr. gr. *κόανος, γύαλον, ούρανός*; l. *cæruleus, crater*.
422. CU. M. KŭH. Crying; lamentation. Cfr. gr. *γόαω*.
423. CU. Hole; cavern. Cfr. gr. *γόπη*.
424. CU. A hillock. Cfr. l. *grumus*. [Cfr. l. *clava*.
425. CVA'. M. KWA. To strike. CIO. P. CIA'U. To strike; a club.
426. CVA', or MI. The eye. Cfr. gr. *ὄχκος*; l. *oculus, miror*.
427. CVA'. Large; coarse silk. CIE. Coarse hempen cloth. Cfr. l. *crassus*; g. *gross*; f. *gros*.
428. CVA'. To brag. Cfr. gr. *γῶ*.
429. CVA'. Striding; to pass over. PA'. To crawl like a crab.
Cfr. l. *gradior*; g. *grad*; e. *creep, crab*. J. W. G. p. 12.
430. CVA'. To hang up; to suspend. Cfr. gr. *κρεάω*; l. *cremaster*.
G. C. 75.
431. CVA'. Cucumber. Cfr. l. *cucumis*.
432. CVA°. M. KWā. To scrape. Cfr. g. *kratzen, krauen*; e. *scrape, scratch*; gr. *γράφω*. [Cfr. g. *greuel*.
433. CVA'I. M. KWAE. Perturbation and disquietude of mind.
434. CVAI. M. KWEI. A basket. Cfr. l. *quasillum*.
435. CVAI. Wicked. Cfr. l. *crimen*.
436. CVAI. To cut; to pierce. Cfr. l. *quiris*.
437. CVAI. To bind. CI'AI. To wrap round. Cfr. g. *kreis*.
438. CVAI. Cassia. Cfr. gr. *κασία*.
439. CVAI. To assemble. Cfr. gr. *κοινός*.
440. CVAI. Speed. Cfr. gr. *κραιπνός*.
441. CVAI. To lament. 'VAI. Sound of a child crying. 'LI' or 'LAI. Mournful. Cfr. l. *queror*; g. *klagen*; s. *cu*, to lament.
442. CVA'N. M. KWAN. To collect together. Cfr. e. *cram*.
443. CVA'N. Broad; large. Cfr. l. *grandis*.
444. CVA'N. Empty. Cfr. gr. *κενός*.
445. CVA'N. To close or shut up. Cfr. l. *gremium*; g. *grenze*.
446. CVA'N. To kindle. Cfr. l. *candeo, accendo*; e. *kindle*.
447. CVAN. M. KWāN. A rod of wood or metal. Cfr. g. *grendel*.
448. 'VA'N. Round. Cfr. g. *kranz*.
449. 'VA'N. A worm. Cfr. s. *ermis*, a worm; an insect.
450. CVA'G. M. KWANG. Naked. Cfr. gr. *γυμνός*.
451. 'VI'. Exertion; indefatigable. Cfr. l. *queo, vis*.

452. CVI'. M. KEU. C. KUY. To walk lame. Cfr. gr. γυῖός.
 453. CVO. M. KWö. Ham; calf of the leg. Cfr. gr. κώληψ.
 454. CVO. Great. Cfr. g. *grob, gross*.
 455. CVO. State; nation. Cfr. gr. χώρας.
 456. CVO. Loquacity. Cfr. J. W. G. *quath*.
 457. CVO. To inclose. CV'. To freeze. Cfr. gr. κρύος, κρύσταλλος;
 l. *crusta*; g. *grotte*. [G. C. 73.
 458. CVO. M. KWŭH. Appearance of strength. Cfr. gr. κρατός;
 459. 'VU'. A crow; to caw. Cfr. gr. κόραξ; l. *crocio*; e. *crow*.

F, AS IN FAN. I. IDENTICAL ROOTS.

460. FA. To till or plough the ground. Cfr. gr. φάρώω; l. *aro*;
 a. s. *fur*; g. *furche*; e. *furrow*.
 461. FA. Hair. Cfr. o. g. *fahs*. G. C. 97.
 462. FA. To speak; a law; a precept. FA-TU'. Laws. Cfr. gr.
 φάω, φάσιω, φάτις, φήμι; l. *fabula, fuma, fari, fas, futum,*
vates; G. C. 407; K. p. 39, 360. The connection of the ideas
 of law and speech is also shown in LI'. Voice; principles; to
 regulate. YU'. To speak; orders. Cfr. l. *lego, lex*; juro, *jus*.
 463. FA°. To attack; to strike; to destroy. Cfr. gr. φάω, φάζω,
 φάλλοσομαι, φέσω, φήρ; l. *fera, ferox*; g. *vieh, fechten*.
 464. FA°. To spring forth; to send forth; to make manifest; fire.
 Cfr. gr. φάος; l. *fala, fax, favilla, febris, ferreo*; g. *vor*; J.
 p. 117.
 465. FA°. To fail; defect. FI' or FAI. Secret; wrong; not; false.
 Cfr. l. *fallo, falsus*; f. *faillir, foible*; g. *falgen, fallen, falsch,*
fehl; e. *fallow*; gr. φήλος, φέναξ; J. W. G. *fall*.
 466. FA'. M. HWA. C. FA. Appearance of an open mouth. M.
 HWö. C. FOOT. Stupid; foolish talk. Cfr. l. *fatiscor, fatuus*.
 467. FAI or FI'. M. FE or FEI. To shun. PA', VAI. To fear.
 Cfr. gr. φέβομαι, φάψ; l. *pavor, vereor, vito, formido*; s. *bhri'*;
 a. s. *fuera*; e. *fear*; g. *feige*. [Cfr. l. *fax, fiedus*.
 468. FAI. A great quantity of dregs or gravy. VAI. Dirt; filth.
 469. FAI. Fat. FAI-CO. "Fat fruit;" fig. Cfr. l. *ficus*; g. *feist,*
fett, feige; it. *fico*; f. *figue*; e. *fig, fat*; jap. *fi*; K. p. 39,
 350, 359, 376; G. C. 363; J. p. 152.
 470. FAI. An obscure, retired, shady place, where spirits are sup-
 posed to reside. FA'I. M. KWAE. C. FAE. Fairies; elves.
 Cfr. g. *fee, feie*; f. *fee*; e. *faury, fay*.
 471. FAI. To desist. Cfr. g. *feier, ferien*.

472. FAN. To overflow; inundation; the name of a spring of water. Cfr. l. *fons, fundo*; g. *finne*; e. *fen*.
473. FAN. A hedge; inclosure; to fend off. Cfr. l. *-fendo*; e. *fence*; w. *fal*; s. *val*; l. *vallum*; d. *wal*; g., e. *wall*; G. C. 311. [ventgüter; f. *vendre*.
474. FAN. To traffic; to buy and sell. Cfr. l. *valor, vendo*; g.
475. FAN. All; all persons; common; vulgar. PAN. To grasp; numerous. Cfr. gr. *πάν*; l. *vulgus*; K. p. 39, 359.
476. FAN. A sail. PAN. Dress. Cfr. goth. *fana*; o. g. *fano*. G. C. 362.
477. FAN. A long pendant streamer or banner; a general name for flags, colors, standards, and so on. Cfr. g. *fahne*; f. *banniere*; e. *banner*; K. p. 359.
478. FAN. Loquacity. Cfr. l. *fandus, fans*; gr. *φωνή*.
479. FAN. A field; a level piece of land which is cultivated. Cfr. l. *fundus*; g. *feld*; e. *field*. [ster; f. *fenetre*.
480. FAN. To widen; to screen. Cfr. l. *fenestra*; g. *fenster, fin-*
481. FA.G. To receive with the hands. PAN. To grasp; claws. Cfr. g. *fangen*; e. *fang*. [pg. *banco*.
482. FA.G, FAN. Bank. Cfr. ags., f. *banc*; g., d. *bank*; it., sp.,
483. FAT. M. Fã. C. FAT. Weariness. Cfr. l. *fatigo, fessus*.
484. FAU. M., C. FOW. Ms. FEU. D. FEOU. To see. Cfr. gr. *φάω*; f. *vue*; e. *vieu*.
485. FAU. To burn. Cfr. gr. *φάζω*; l. *favilla*; f. *feu*.
486. FAU. Steam or vapor arising from heat; cloudy vapors. Cfr. sp. *vaho*; it. *sfogo*; e. *fog*. [faustus.
487. FAU. Advantageous; beneficial; plentiful. Cfr. l. *faveo*,
488. FAU. Foggy or foul weather. Fu'. M. Foo. Corrupted; rotten. Cfr. gr. *φάλος*; ags., g. *faul*; e. *foul*. [e. *foam*.
489. FAU-MO. "Floating spittle;" seum. Cfr. l. *spuma*; g. *faum*;
490. 'I'. To trust to. Cfr. l. *fides*.
491. Fi'. M. FE or FEI. v. FAI. The calf of the leg. Pi'. The thigh bone. Cfr. l. *femen, femur*.
492. 'LA°. M., Ms. Lã. C. LAE or LAP. To break; to destroy; to tear. Cfr. gr. *φάζω, φάω*; l. *frac-*; g. *brechen*; e. *break*.
493. 'LAN. To break; to tear. Cfr. l. *frango*. [Cfr. l. *flamma*.
494. 'LAM. M. LAN. C. LAN or LAM. Fire raging in confusion.
495. 'Li' or 'LAI. M. LE. C. LEI. To rub; small. Cfr. gr. *χρίω*; l. *frico, frio*; e. *frivolous, trivial, little*. v. Mo.
496. 'Li'. Strong curly hair. Cfr. f., g. *friseur*; e. *frizzle*.
497. 'Li'. Mournful. 'LVI. M. LUY. Tears. Cfr. l. *stec*.

498. 'LI'. To stab; to cut asunder; to lay open. Cfr. e. *fleam*.
499. 'LIC. M. LEIH. C. LIK. To rub. Cfr. l. *frico*.
500. 'LIE. M. LEĀ. Ms. LIĀ. C. LEET. Cold air or vapor; fierce. Cfr. l. *frigus*; g. *frieren*; e. *sleet*, *freeze*.
501. 'LIN. M. LIN. C. LAM. Ignis fatuus; the light of fire. Cfr. g. *flimmern*, *glimmern*, *flinder*, *flink*.
502. 'LIU'. M. LEW. Ms. LIEU. C. LOW. To flow. Cfr. l. *fluō*; g. *fluss*; ags. *flowan*; e. *flood*, *flow*; gr. *φλέω*; J. W. G. *flu*.
503. 'LO°. M., Ms. Lō. C. LOK. To burn; dazzling glare of water. Cfr. gr. *φλόξ*. [frolic; l. *fruur* ?]
504. 'LO°. Pleasure; exultation. Cfr. g. *freude*, *frohlocken*; e.
505. FO'. M., Ms. HO. C. FO or WO. Fire; heat. Cfr. gr. *φῶγω*, *φῶς*; l. *focus*; jap. *fo*; K. p. 368. [gr. *φόβος*; l. *formido*.
506. FO°. M. FŭH. Ms., D. Fō. To accord with from fear. Cfr.
507. FO°. A species of fox. Cfr. l. *vulpes*; d. *vos*; ags., e. *fox*; g. *fuchs*. [l. *fuscis*. v. PA.]
508. FOC. M. Fō. C. FOK. To bind; to roll up. Cfr. gr. *φάσκαλος*;
509. FU'. M., C. FOO. D. FOU. Ms. FU. Large; full. Cfr. g. *fŭllen*, *voll*, *volk*; f. *foule*; s. *pul*, to be large; gr. *πολύς*; l. *vulgus*; G. C. 366; K. p. 39, 362.
510. FU'. To assist; to soothe; to nourish. M. HOO. C. HOO or FOO. Food. Cfr. l. *foveo*; g. *fourage*, *fourier*, *futter*; e. *food*; gr. *φέρω*.
511. FU'. jap. *fu*. A father; to hatch; to nourish. The commonly accepted etymologies in the Indo-Germanic languages, refer to the father as the "begetter" or "nourisher." v. G. C. 348; K. p. 374. [sew. Cfr. g. *fugen*.
512. FU'. To agree together; to correspond. FU'G. To seam; to
513. FU'. To touch; to apply the hand to anything. Cfr. g. *fŭhlen*.
514. FU'. To bear on the back. Cfr. g. *fuhr*, *fŭhren*; l. *fero*, *porto*; J. W. G. *bar*; gr. *φερ-*; s. *bhr̥*.
515. FU'. Corrupted; rotten. Cfr. l. *fædus*, *fætidus*, *puteo*; g. *faul*.
516. FU'. Variegated; to lay on the surface, as colors on paper. Cfr.
517. FU'. A wild duck. Cfr. l. *fulica*. [l. *fuco*.
518. FU'. To strike; to beat. Cfr. l. *fustis*; g. *faust*.
519. FU'. M. HOO. C. HOO or FOO. To call. Cfr. l. *voco*.
520. FU'. To guard. Cfr. gr. *φύλασσω*.
521. FU'. To flee. Cfr. gr. *φυγ-*; l. *fug-*; K. p. 359.
522. FUN. M., C. FUN. D. FAN, FEN. Ms. FUEN. To throw in or out; to confer; to distribute; to overflow. Cfr. l. *fundo*, *fons*.

523. FUN, FU_G. To burn with fire. Cfr. g. *funke*; e. *punk*, *burn*?
l. *fornax*?
524. FUN. Fume; vapor. Cfr. l. *fumo*; f., sp., it., e. *fum*-.
525. FU_G. M., Ms., C. FUNG. Luxuriant vegetation; plump. Cfr.
l. *fungus*.
526. FU_G. To push against, as horned cattle; a cow; a bee; a par-
ticular kind of spear or lance; the point of a weapon, &c. Cfr.
l. *pungo*, *punctus*. [f. *froga*; g. *frosch*; l. *rana*; gr. *βάτραχος*.
527. 'VA'. M. WA. D. OUA. Ms. VA. C. GA. Frogs. Cfr. ags.
528. FU_G. To die. Cfr. l. *defunctus*.

F, AS IN FAN. II. COGNATE ROOTS AND ANALOGUES.

529. FA. M. HWA. C. FA. Flowers; elegance; varnished over.
Cfr. l. *flos*; g. *farbe*.
530. FA. To go; to go with haste. Cfr. gr. *βαίω*; l. *festino*; e.
fast, *haste*; g. *fahren*, *fasehn*, *fern*.
531. FA. To fine; the punishment of a small offence. Cfr. e. *fine*.
532. FA. To strike; to destroy. FV' or FAI. To strike. Cfr. l.
ferio, *feralis*, *fel*, *flagello*, *flagrum*; g. *fechten*.
533. FA. To change; to come into being. Cfr. l. *facio*.
534. FA. Weak. 'Loc. M. Lő. C. LOK. To fall. Cfr. l. *flacceo*.
535. FA. Fire. Cfr. l. *flagro*, *flamen*, *flamma*, *flaveo*. [φαιός.
536. FAI or FV'. M. FE or FEL. A cloudy appearance. Cfr. gr.
537. FAI. Spare diet, as in fasting. Cfr. gr. *φειδομαι*; a. s. *faestan*;
e. *fust*. [gr. *φελλεύς*; g. *fels*.
538. FAI. To oppose or stop the course of water by stones. Cfr.
539. FAI, FAN. To fly. Cfr. gr. *φήνη*; g. *fliegen*; e. *fly*; jap. *fi*;
K. p. 372.
540. FAI. Dust. FUN. Meal. Cfr. l. *farina*. [l. *fragrans*.
541. FAI-FAI, FU, FUN GAN. Fragrant. Cfr. s. *ghra'*, to smell;
542. FAI. To boil or bubble up. Cfr. gr. *πέπω*, *φύσημα*.
543. FAI. To separate; fine hair. Cfr. l. *fibra*, *filiix*, *filum*, *fissus*;
g. *fädij*. [fiscus, *fistula*; gr. *φιλίς*.
544. FAI. A basket; name of a bamboo; a species of reed. Cfr. l.
545. FAI. To strike or knock down; strong. Cfr. l. *fistuca*, *ferio*,
fortis.
546. FAI. An ewe. Cfr. gr. *ῥίς*; l. *ovis*; s. *avis*; goth. *avis-ti*.
547. FAI. To cover; to overshadow. Cfr. gr. *φελλύς*; s. *val*, to
cover; *valc*, bark; g. *fell*, *borke*; l. *villus*; e. *felt*, *fleece*, *bark*.
548. FAI. Smoke passing out at a door. Cfr. gr. *φέφαλος*.
549. FAI. Large; great. Cfr. gr. *φῆρα*.

550. FAI. To do kindness to. VAI. To trust. Cfr. gr. *εἶδος, εἰδομαι*; l. *fides*.
551. FA'I. M. KWAE. C. FAE. Speed. Cfr. l. *festino*; e. *fast*.
552. FA'I-CAU'. M. KWAE-KOW. C. FAE KOW. A cutting-hook. Cfr. l. *falx, falco*.
553. FA'I. To divide. Cfr. l. *divido*; ags. *wid*; g. *weit*; e. *wide*.
554. FAN. To nourish life. Cfr. gr. *φέρβω*; s. *bal*, to nourish.
555. FAN. A sail; to screen; to extend. Cfr. s. *val*, to cover, to surround; l. *velo, velum*; e. *fun, veil*.
556. FAN-ΤΦΙ. M. FAN ЧИИ. To eat. FAN. Food. Cfr. gr. *φάγω, φαγή, φηρός, φήρος*; l. *faba, fagus*.
557. FAN. A pattern; a mould. Cfr. l. *forma*.
558. FAN. A turn; foreign. Cfr. l. *verto, foris*.
559. FAN. Firm. Cfr. l. *firmo*.
560. FAN, PIEN. To fly. Cfr. l. *penna*.
561. FAN. Plenty. Cfr. s. *pa,d*, to heap together; l. *plenus*.
562. FAN. To send to. FA,G. To drive away. Cfr. d. *bannen*; f. *bannir*; e. *banish*. [of cork tree. Cfr. l. *farnus*.
563. FAN. A kind of wood with a very light bark; perhaps a species
564. FAN. A particular kind of grain. Cfr. l. *far*.
565. FAN. Confused; mixed. FUN. To throw in or mix. Cfr. l. *farcio, fuliscus*. [franse, frunze; e. *fringe*.
566. FAN. Frontier; limit; inclosure. Cfr. l. *finis, fimbria*; g.
567. FAN. To fell. Cfr. g. *fällen*; e. *fell*.
568. FA,G. A term applied to the temples of Füh. Cfr. l. *fanum*.
569. FA,G. To connect; regular; to imitate; a means of accomplishing some end; a particle joining the end to the means. Cfr. l. *facio, figo, fingo*.
570. FA,G. To inquire. Cfr. g. *fragen*.
571. FAU. M., C. FOW. Ms. FEU. D. FEOU. White. PI. M. PIH. White; manifest. Cfr. gr. *φαλακρός, φάλος*; l. *palleo*; e. *pale*.
572. FAU, or FU'. To bear. Cfr. gr. *φέρω*; l. *fero, porto*.
573. FAU. A large species of ant. Cfr. l. *formica*.
574. FAU. To float. FU. M. FÜH. To rush down; to flow. Cfr. l. *fluo*; g. *floss, fluth*; e. *flood*. [Cfr. g. *feucht*.
575. FAU. Steam or vapor arising from heat. FI. M. SHĪH. Damp.
576. FAU. Great; abundant. FU'. M. Foo. To collect together; numerous; well supplied with. Cfr. l. *vulgus*; g. *füllen, voll, volk*; e. *full*.
577. FAU. Not. Cfr. gr. *ὄν*.
578. FAU or PAI. A mart. Cfr. g. *feil*.

579. FĪ. v. FAI. FĪ or PĪ. Cfr. l. *pedo*.
580. FĪ or PA. The appearance of going rapidly. Cfr. g. *feder*.
581. 'LA. The sound of the wind. Cfr. l. *flare*.
582. 'LA°, 'LIC. M. LĀ, LEIH. To bind. Cfr. l. *flecto*; g. *fuchs*,
flechse, *flechte*. [franum.]
583. 'LAI or 'LI'. M. LE. C. LEI. To direct; to govern. Cfr. l.
584. 'LA.G. Waves. Cfr. l. *fluctus*. v. 'LIÜ'.
585. 'LI'. To trust; to depend upon. Cfr. l. *fretus*; e. *rely*.
586. 'LI'. To flow rapidly; to ford a stream with one's clothes on.
Cfr. l. *fretum*; e. *frith*.
587. 'LI'. Many; a multitude. Cfr. l. *frequens*.
588. 'LI'. Wicked; ungovernable. Cfr. l. *flagitium*.
589. 'LI. M. LIH. Ms. Lĕ. C. LIK. Veins in the earth. Cfr. g.
flader, *flaser*; gr. *φλέψ*.
590. 'LIC. M. LEIH. C. LIK. To bind. Cfr. l. *flecto*.
591. 'LIC. Fear; apprehension. Cfr. gr. *φριζ*.
592. 'LI.G. Cold; ice. Cfr. l. *frigeo*.
593. 'LI.G. The name of a bird. PĪ-LI.G. The lark. Cfr. l. *frin-*
gilla; g. *finke*; e. *finch*.
594. 'LIU. M. LEU. Ms., C. LUY. An associate; brothers; a stran-
ger or guest; many persons arranged in order. Cfr. gr. *φρατήρ*;
l. *frater*; g. *freunde*, *lente*.
595. 'LIÜ'. M. LEW. Ms. LIEU. C. LOW. Fine gold. Cfr. l. *flavus*.
596. 'LIÜ'E. M. LEÜĕ. Ms. LIÜĕ. To plough the ground and raise
the clod. Cfr. ags. *pløge*; d. *pløey*; g. *pløug*; e. *plough*.
597. 'LIU. M. LOO or LEU. The skin. Cfr. gr. *φλώς*.
598. 'LU. M. LŭH. Ms. Lŏ. C. LOK. P. LEW. Young shoots of
bamboo. Cfr. l. *frutic.*
599. 'LU. To cut to pieces. Cfr. l. *frustum*.
600. FO°. M., Ms. Fŏ. To roll up. Cfr. g. *fatsche*.
601. FO°. M. FŭH. Ms. Fŏ. To cut asunder. Cfr. l. *furca*; e.
fork; g. *fetzen*.
602. FO°. To direct; to alter and form. Cfr. l. *faber*, *fac-*, *forma*.
603. FO°. Felicitous; happiness. Cfr. l. *felix*.
604. FO°. A roll; a wrapper. M. KEANG FŭH. Full; filled. Cfr.
g. *voll*; e. *full*; gr. *φᾶρος*.
605. FO°. A quiver for arrows. Cfr. gr. *φαιέτρα*. [φάσγανον.]
606. FO°. To cut asunder. Cfr. gr. *φάραγξ*, *φάρυγξ*, *φάρσος*, *φάρω*,
607. FO°. Cold. Cfr. l. *frigus*.
608. FO°. Clothes. Cfr. l. *vestis*; G. C. 565.
609. FO°. Distorted. Cfr. gr. *φολκός*.

610. Fo°. A den or cavern that is habitable. Cfr. gr. *φωλιεύς*.
611. Fo°. A leather strap or belt. Cfr. gr. *φιδμός*.
612. Fo'. M., Ms. Ho. C. Fo or Wo. The noise made when blowing the breath. Cfr. l. *flo*.
613. Fo'. To trouble or vex; evil; injury. Cfr. e. *foe*.
614. Fo'. Corn; grain. Cfr. l. *frumentum*.
615. 'TAN. Vexation. Cfr. gr. *φθόνος*.
616. 'TAG. Sound of a drum. Cfr. gr. *φθέγγομαι*.
617. 'TI' or TAI. To destroy. Cfr. gr. *φθάνω, φθέω, φθίω, φθίρω*.
618. FU'. M., C. Foo. D. Fou. Ms. Fu. To covet. Cfr. gr. *βούλομαι*; l. *volo*; f. *vouloir*. [e. *bow*.
619. FU'. To stoop the head and bend forward. Cfr. a. s. *bugan*;
620. FU'. To hold up; to support. Cfr. l. *fulcio*.
621. FU'. Beautiful. Cfr. f. *beau*. [W. G. *bu*; G. C. 417.
622. FU'. To begin; to hatch. Cfr. gr. *φύω*; l. *fu*; s. *bhu*; J.
623. FU'. To pass quickly. Cfr. g. *vogel*; e. *fowl*; l. *fugio, fugo*.
624. FU'. Not distinctly and clearly. Cfr. l. *fuscus*; g. *fuhl, fult*.
625. FU'. Trust; confidence. Cfr. f. *foi*; l. *fides*.
626. FU'. To disperse; to scatter. Cfr. l. *futilis, futum, fusus*.
627. FU'. To spread out; a flowing appearance. Cfr. g. *flur, flor*.
628. FU'. A wife; the female in nature. Cfr. l. *fœmina*.
629. FU'. M. Hoo. C. Hoo or Foo. A fish. Cfr. l. *piscis*; f. *poisson*.
630. FU'. From; a door; an opening. Cfr. gr. *θύρα*; doric, *φύρα*; l. *fora, foris*; f. *fors, hors*; it. *fuora, fuori*; goth. *thaur, thairh*; ags. *thura, thuruh*; g. *thur, durch*; e. *for-, door, through*. v. Tooke's Diversions of Purley, pp. 270-6.
631. FU'. Luminous. Cfr. l. *fulgur*.
632. FU'. A round basket containing grain. Cfr. gr. *φορμός*.
633. FU'. The sun. Cfr. gr. *φάος, φῶς, φωτίζος*.
634. FU'. Numerous; to collect together; a tribe or state putting itself under the dominion of another country. Pu'. A tribe or class. Cfr. gr. *φολή, φύρω*. [spread. Cfr. gr. *φύω, φύλλον*.
635. FU'. To expand, as plants in spring; flowers and leaves widely
636. FU'. The wind blowing downwards. Cfr. gr. *φυσάω*.
637. FUN. M., C. FUN. D. FAN or FEN. To divide; to give. Cfr. l. *fenum, findo*; f. *fendre*; J. p. 153; K. p. 39, 362.
638. FUN. Manure. Cfr. l. *fmum*. [Cfr. l. *funis*.
639. FUN. The string of a bow. FAG. Threads; cords; to twist.
640. FUN. A hillock; a grave. Cfr. l. *funus, fundamen*.
641. FU.G. M, Ms., C. FUNG. Wind. Cfr. jap. *fu'*; l. *ventus*; g., e. *wind, funnel*; w. *fwn, fynel*; K. p. 362, 368.

642. FŪG. Intrigue and levity of conduct. Cfr. e. *fun*.
 643. FŪG. Official salary; to give or offer up to. Cfr. l. *fungor*.
 644. FŪG. A bee. Cfr. l. *fucus*; K. p. 359.
 645. 'VAI. M. WEI. Luxuriant. Cfr. l. *fecundus*.
 646. 'YA'U. M. YAOU. Hollow; a pitcher. Cfr. gr. *φιάλη*.
 647. 'YA'U. Luminous. Cfr. gr. *φάρος*.
 648. 'YI TSSL. M. YIH TSZE. A skein. Cfr. g. *fitze*.
 649. 'YIU'. M., Ms. YEU. A friend; an associate. Cfr. g. *freund*.
 650. 'YU'E. M., Ms. YUE. C. YUET. Pleased; delighted. Cfr. g. *freude*.

G, AS IN GUN. I. IDENTICAL ROOTS.

651. GAC. M. GĪH. C. GAK. To laugh; to cackle. Cfr. s. *gaggh*; l. *cachinno*; g. *gackern, gaksen*.
 652. GA'I. M. GAE, YAE, or AE. C. OAE. Kind feeling; love of pleasure. GA'U. M. GOW. Ms. GEU. To be pleased. Cfr. gr. *γαίω, γηθίζω*; l. *gaudeo*; f. *gai*; G. C. 122, 185.
 653. GA'I. To cut herbs. HA'U. M. HAOU. To weed. Cfr. g. *gäten*.
 654. GA'I. Abundant; luxuriant. Cfr. g. *geil*.
 655. GA'I. A particle of affirmation. Cfr. ags. *gea, geac, gise*; g., d., dan. *ja*; e. *aye, yea, yes*.
 656. GA'I. An interjection or sigh on seeing what is amiss, or affairs going wrong. Cfr. gr. *a?*; l. *vae*.
 657. GA'I. Hot; a raging flame. Cfr. gr. *αἶθω*.
 658. GA'N. M. GAN or AN. Ms. GAN or NGAN. C. OAN. A wild dog or fox; to call aloud; to lose the voice and be unable to speak from grief or excessive weeping. Cfr. l. *gannio*; g.
 659. GA'N. May; can. Cfr. e. *can*. v. CA'N. [*weinen*.
 660. GA'N. To recite in a musical tone. Cfr. l. *cano*.
 661. GAN. M. GĀN. Ms. GEN or NGENG. Benign; generous; genial. Cfr. l. *benignus*; l., e., f. *gen-*; g. *gnade, gönnen, gunst*; l. *gabata, gaulus*; G. C. 127.
 662. GAU'. M. GAOU. A spirited horse. Cfr. g. *gaul*. [J. p. 153.
 663. GA'U. A pleased manner. Cfr. l. *gaudeo*; G. C. 122.
 664. GA'U. Proud; haughty. Cfr. gr. *γαῦρος*.
 665. GA'U. Habitable land. Cfr. g. *gau*.
 666. GA'U. Bent. Cfr. gr. *γαστός*. v. CI'U.
 667. GAU. M. GOW. Ms. GEU. An earthenware bowl, basin, or cup. Cfr. gr. *γαστός*; g. *gelte*; l. *gabata, gaulus*; G. C. 127.
 668. GAU. A pair; to pair; to unite. GAU-MIEN. M. GOW-MEEN. To bring forth twins. Cfr. gr. *γαμέω*; l. *gemini*; g. *gatten*.

669. GAU. A bullock. Cfr. s. **gaus**; e. *cow*; jap. *giu*; K. p. 370.
670. GE. M. GĪH. D. NGE. MS. GE or NGI. C. GAK. To laugh; to cackle. Cfr. gr. *γελᾶω*; e. *giggle*. v. GAC, LOC.
671. 'LA'I. M. LAE. To split. Cfr. g. *greissen*.
672. 'LAI. M. LE. MS. LI. D. LY. C. LEI. To plough; earthy streaks. 'LIE. M. LEĪH. MS. LIE. The rut of a wheel. Cfr. g. *gleis*. [Cfr. gr. *γλία*.
673. 'LI'. M. LE. A kind of glue or paste, used in making shoes.
674. 'LIN. M. LIN. C. LAM. Ignis fatuus; fire light. Cfr. g. *glimmen*, *glinstern*; e. *glimmer*, *gleam*. [l. *globus*.
675. 'Lo'. A patrol of soldiers; to surround as by mountains. Cfr.
676. 'Loc. M. Lō, Lūh. C. Lok. Pleasure; exultation; happiness. Cfr. g. *glück*.
677. 'LU'. M. LOO or LEU. The skin. Cfr. l. *glubo*, *gluma*.
678. 'LU. M. Lūh. Green. Cfr. g. *grün*. [Cfr. gr. *γωνία*.
679. Go'. M., P., C., Ms. Go. Ms., D. Ngo. A horn; deflected.
680. Go'. A kind of fish. Cfr. gr. *γάροζ*; l. *gobio*; g. *gobe*.
681. Go'. I. Cfr. gr. *ἐγών*; s. **aham**; l. *ego*.*
682. Go'. A goose. Cfr. ags. *gos*; e. *goose*, *gosling*.
683. Go' or No. False; to alter. Go. M. Gō. One who has nought but specious appearances. Cfr. gr. *γόγης*; e. *no*; g. *gaukel*.
684. Go'. Good. Cfr. goth. *goda*, *gods*, *goth*; ags. *god*; d. *goed*; g. *gut*.
685. Go'. Exceedingly lame. Cfr. gr. *γυῖός*. [on. Cfr. ags., e. *cot*.
686. GO-TA. M. Gō tā. "Sleep-couch;" a board or bed to sleep
687. 'VAN. M. WAN. Great. Cfr. l. *grandis*.

G, AS IN GUN. II. COGNATE ROOTS AND ANALOGUES.

688. GA'. M. YA. C. A, YA, or GA. A bud. CIU. M. KEŪH. To bud forth. Cfr. l. *germen*, *gemma*.
689. GA'. Gaping. Cfr. g. *gähnen*, *gaffnen*; e. *gap*, *gape*.

* Rev. Edward Hincks, D.D., in his article "On the Forms of the Personal Pronouns of the Two First Persons in the Indian, European, Syro-Arabic, and Egyptian Languages," read before the Brit. Assoc. in 1852, assumed a form *anwis* or *anús*, from which the Semitic *anu*, Sanscrit *viyam*, Latin *nos*, and Teutonic *wis* or *wir*, were all derived.

The Chinese has all the following forms for the pronouns of the first person: Go' or ǰGo'; Vo'; No'; NuǰG or O'NuǰG; GA'N or ǰGAN. By the addition of the Sanscrit *visarga*, or terminal breathing, no' becomes no's, from which *anús* would be readily derived.

690. GA'I. M. GAE, YAE, or AE. C. OAE. Love; regard. GAN. Kindness; grace. Cfr. l. *gratia*; g. *galan, geizen, gern, gier*.
691. GA'I. Urgent; pressing. Cfr. g. *gäh, jühe*.
692. GA'I. A foolish, silly appearance. Cfr. g. *gaffen, gauch*.
693. GA'I. To cover; to screen; exuberant vegetation. Cfr. g. *garten*. [Cfr. g. *garstig, geile, geiss*; gr. *αἶξ*; l. *hædus*.
694. GA'I. Spoiled food; fetid. HA'I. M. HAE. A strong smell.
695. GA'I. To belch. Cfr. g. *geifer*.
696. GA'I. Dust. 'LI'E. M. LEIH. Pebbles or sand. Cfr. g. *grics*.
697. GA'I. Grief; regret. Cfr. e. *grief, regret*.
698. GA'I. To rub; to grind. Cfr. ags. *grindan*.
699. GA'I. A person fifty years of age, so named from the hair turning gray. Cfr. gr. *γῆρας, γέρον*; f. *gris*. v. CIU'.
700. GA'N. M. GAN or AN. To rub with the hand. Cfr. gr. *γαγγαλίω*.
701. GA'N. Tranquil; serene. Cfr. gr. *γαλῆρός, γαλήνη*.
702. GA'N. Obscured; secretly. TA'G. M. CHANG. The entrails. Cfr. gr. *γέτρα*.
703. GA'N. Fully acquainted with. Cfr. gr. *γγνώσσω*. v. CA'N.
704. GA'N. Darkness; opacity. Cfr. gr. *γόφος*. [*geben*; f. *gaye*.
705. GA'N. To give to. CI'E. M. KEIH. To give. Cfr. g. *gabe*,
706. GA'N-YU'. A gale of wind. Cfr. ir., dan. *gal*; e. *gale*.
707. GA'G. Knowledge. Cfr. gr. *γγνώσσω*. [e. *eraw, crop*.
708. GA'U. M. GAOU. The crop, eraw, or stomach of a bird. Cfr.
709. GA'U. Lofty. Cfr. g. *galgen*.
710. GA'U. To shake. CA'U. Glossy; rich food. Cfr. g. *gallerte*.
711. GA'U. Fear. Cfr. g. *grau*.
712. GA'U. A worthless person. Cfr. g. *gauch*.
713. GA'U. A spear. CA'I. M. KAE. To stab. Cfr. gr. *γατός*.
714. GA'U. A gulf; deep river, or bay. Cfr. gr. *ζόλπος*; g., d. *golf*; f. *golfe*; g. *gölle*.
715. GA'U. To vociferate. Cfr. g. *gällen*; gr. *γλάω*. [*γελέω*.
716. GA'U. Sunlight. CIU'. M. KEU. Sunlight; bright. Cfr. gr.
717. GAU. M. GOW or OW. MS. GEU. To nourish. JU'. M. JOO. Milk. Cfr. gr. *γάλα*.
718. GAU-LU'. A certain water-bird. Cfr. gr. *γέρανος*; l. *grus*.
719. GAU. A house. Cfr. g. *haus*.
720. GE. M. GIH. D. NGE. MS. GE or NGI. C. GAK. An uneven tone of voice; chirping; cackling. Cfr. l. *garrío*.
721. GE. To grasp; a yoke. CIA'U. M. KEAOU. To connect. Cfr. g. *gatten*.

722. GE. A pass; a narrow path. CYA'I. M. KEAE. A path; a street. Cfr. g. *gasse*.
723. GE. To grasp. CI'. M. KE. To diverge into two branches. TRA'. M. CHA. The fingers of the hand inserted into each other; anything diverging or forked. YA'. Forked; branching. Cfr. g. *gabel, gaffel, griff*; l. *furca*.
724. 'LA. M. Lǎ. A very acrid, pungent taste. Cfr. l. *acris*.
725. 'LA'I. M. LAE. Water flowing over a sandy bottom. Cfr. g. *gleiten*. [racter represents a *sheaf* bound up. Cfr. g. *glede*.
726. 'LA'I. A certain kind of auspicious wheat. The ancient cha-
727. 'LAI. M. LE. Ms. LI. D. LY. C. LEI. Mournful. Cfr. g.
728. 'LAI. To regulate; to rectify. Cfr. g. *gleich*. [greinen.
729. 'LAI. Clear; bright; elegant. Cfr. g. *gleissen*.
730. 'LAI. To grind. 'LIE. M. LEIH. Ms. LIE. Pebbles or sand. Cfr. ags. *grindan*; l. *glarea*.
731. 'LAM. M. LIN. C. LAM. A clump of trees or bamboos; an appearance of luxuriance and abundance. Cfr. l. *glomerio*.
732. 'LAM. M. LAN. C. LAN or LAM. To overflow. 'LIEN. M. LEEN. Appearance of shedding tears. Cfr. gr. γλάρυ; l. *gramia*; g. *gram*. [granum, granarium.
733. 'LAN? M. LIN. To give grain; a public granary. Cfr. l.
734. 'LAN? Great. Cfr. l. *grandis*.
735. 'LAN? The light of fire; splendor. Cfr. g. *glanz*.
736. 'LAN. M. LAN. To look at. Cfr. e. *glance*.
737. 'LAN. Closely shut up. Cfr. l. *glans*.
738. 'LAN. A plant which dyes blue. Cfr. l. *glastum*.
739. 'LA'G. M. LǎNG. Cold. Cfr. l. *glacies*. [g. *glocke*.
740. 'LA'G. M. LANG. The sound of a bell. 'Lo'. A gong. Cfr.
741. 'LAU. M. LOW. Ms. LEU. To carve. Cfr. gr. γλόφω. G. C. 134b. [Li'. Glass. Cfr. g. *glas, gleissen*; l. *glessum*.
742. 'Li' or 'LAI. M. LE. Ms. LI. D. LY. C. LEI. Shining. Po'
743. 'Li'. To plough. CYA'I. M. KWAE. A clod of earth. Cfr. l. *gleba*.
744. 'LI. M. LEIH or LIH. To bind. 'Lo'. A net for taking birds with. CU'. M. KOO. A net. Cfr. gr. γράνος, γρίπος.
745. 'LIA'U. M. LEAOU. Clear vision; a good eye. Cfr. gr. γλάβσσω,
746. 'LIA'U. Knowing; intelligent. Cfr. g. *glaube*. [γλήνη; g. *glau*.
747. 'LIEN. M. LEEN. To collect. Cfr. e. *glean*; K. p. 361.
748. 'Li'T. M. Lě. C. LEET. To split; to separate; to arrange in order. Cfr. g. *glied*.
749. 'Li'T. Fire raging; splendid. Cfr. g. *glitzern*; e. *glitter*.

750. 'Lo. M. Lō. To burn. Cfr. g. *glüh, gluth*.
751. 'Lu'. M. LOO. Mixed; confused. 'LAU. M. LOW. Ms. LEU. D. LEOU. To collect together. Cfr. e. *group*.
752. Go'. M. GO. Confounded with Wo and No. To rouse. Cfr. gr. *εγείρω*; l. *vigilo*; goth. *wakuu*.
753. Go'. To make round. Cfr. gr. *γυρός*; l. *rotundus*.
754. Go'. Hasty. Cfr. gr. *γοργός*. [scoff.]
755. Go. M. Gō. Noise made in laughing. Cfr. gr. *γοριάω*; e.
756. Go. Bad; a vicious person; vice. Cfr. gr. *zuzός*.
757. Go. A pit. Cfr. gr. *γολέα*.
758. Go. A bird that feeds on fish. Cfr. g. *golander*.
759. Go. The gums. Cfr. l. *gingiva*; e. *gum*. [Cfr. l. *gramen*.
760. Go. Luxuriant herbage. CYA'U. M. KEAOU. Grass or hay.
761. Go. A sharp sword. Cfr. l. *gladius*.
762. Go. To reach or extend to. GO YU'. The alligator. Cfr. l. *lacertus, lacerta*; sp., pg. *lagarto*; e. *alligator*.
763. Go. Appearance of the mouth of a fish. Cfr. g. *gosche*.
764. Go. Filthy. Cfr. g. *gor*; gr. *γρόσος*.
765. Go. A kind of bag to carry water for a horse. Cfr. gr. *γολιός*.
766. 'VAT. M. HWä. Ms. HOA. C. WAT or WAK. Smooth; slippery. Cfr. g. *glatt, glas*. [g. *grund*.
767. 'YUEN. M. YUEN. High level ground; origin; source. Cfr.

H, AS IN HOT. I. IDENTICAL ROOTS.

768. HA'-HA'. M. HEA. Ms. HIA. C. HA. Laughing. Cfr. gr. *ἄ, ἄ*; l., e. *ha, ha*.
769. HA'. Halo; vapor. Cfr. l. *halo*. [nose. Cfr. gr. *ἄω, ἀάζω*.
770. HA. M. HEä. To imbibe; to gape; breathing through the
771. HA. Filled; satiated. Cfr. gr. *ἄω*.
772. HA°. Crooked. Cfr. l. *hamus*; g. *hakru*.
773. HA°. Appearance of many fish. Cfr. l. *halec*; f. *hareng*.
774. HAC. M. HĭH. Ms. Hĕ. C. HAK. To split. Cfr. gr. *ἄξτεη*; e. *hack, hatchet, axe*; g. *hacke*.
775. HA'I. M. HAE. D. HAY. Ms. HAI. C. HOE. The sea. Cfr. gr. *αἰγιαλός, ἄλς*; jap. *kai*; K. p. 368.
776. HA'I. To pull and drag mutually, with a design to injure; to hurt; to scrutinize. Cfr. gr. *ἀπείω*; l. *hures*; g. *hai, holcu*; e. *hale, harm*.
777. HA'I. To roast or broil. Cfr. gr. *εἴτεη, ἀθω*; g. *heiss*.
778. HA'I. To walk or go. Cfr. e. *hie*.